

1990

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1990 Census of
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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Mobility included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head						
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead						
Stubhead			Stub			Data field						
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title						
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			[Headnote text]			[Table content]						
The State			Total			Total						
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation.....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
34	New York				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
48	Virginia				Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
		295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
				340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
NATRONA COUNTY, WY	
13.01 -----	13 (pt.)
13.02 -----	13 (pt.)
14.01 -----	14 (pt.)
14.02 -----	14 (pt.)
15 -----	13 (pt.)
	15
	16 (pt.)
16.01 -----	16 (pt.)
16.02 -----	16 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
NATRONA COUNTY, WY	
13 -----	13 01
	13 02
	15 (pt.)
14 -----	14 01
	14 02
15 -----	15 (pt.)
16 -----	15 (pt.)
	16 01
	16 02

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper WY MSA	Natrona County		Totals for split tracts BNA's in Natrona County						
		Total	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	13 830.7	13 830.7	53.4	2.1	2.7	2.8	5.2	10.2	3.9	9.6
Square miles	5 340.1	5 340.1	20.6	8	1.1	1.1	2.0	3.9	1.5	3.7
AGE										
All persons	61 226	61 226	46 742	980	2 115	4 154	7 094	6 409	3 554	8 087
Under 5 years	4 669	4 669	3 584	37	169	311	505	586	243	573
5 to 9 years	5 414	5 414	4 042	36	186	344	611	587	273	676
10 to 14 years	5 047	5 047	3 754	27	152	308	647	539	253	652
15 to 19 years	4 472	4 472	3 376	56	131	249	635	453	186	663
20 to 24 years	3 354	3 354	2 725	89	141	235	474	420	209	401
25 to 34 years	10 143	10 143	7 777	140	349	642	1 058	1 271	582	1 127
35 to 44 years	10 091	10 091	7 582	108	242	609	1 304	968	501	1 337
45 to 54 years	6 142	6 142	4 476	86	162	363	827	539	339	879
55 to 64 years	5 438	5 438	4 110	83	241	498	646	478	394	847
65 to 74 years	4 093	4 093	3 316	150	213	427	303	388	375	626
75 to 84 years	1 790	1 790	1 474	121	105	145	67	153	161	223
85 years and over	573	573	526	47	24	23	17	27	38	83
3 and 4 years	1 972	1 972	1 497	18	74	132	184	251	103	250
16 years and over	45 155	45 155	34 660	876	1 591	3 139	5 192	4 600	2 751	6 067
18 years and over	43 372	43 372	33 372	857	1 527	3 036	4 947	4 419	2 678	5 866
21 years and over	40 864	40 864	31 349	800	1 453	2 887	4 595	4 152	2 554	5 390
60 years and over	9 307	9 307	7 510	362	478	879	722	843	785	1 374
62 years and over	8 149	8 149	6 637	347	415	769	573	741	698	1 191
Median	32.9	32.9	32.9	44.5	32.8	34.8	31.8	30.2	35.6	34.7
Female										
Under 5 years	31 172	31 172	24 098	524	1 126	2 161	3 661	3 275	1 837	4 151
5 to 9 years	2 295	2 295	1 802	20	93	158	265	290	122	285
10 to 14 years	2 625	2 625	1 969	18	93	169	303	288	117	330
15 to 19 years	2 476	2 476	1 836	19	81	141	327	255	109	331
20 to 24 years	2 181	2 181	1 668	24	68	113	314	218	102	317
25 to 34 years	1 793	1 793	1 477	35	80	137	259	240	113	210
35 to 44 years	5 190	5 190	3 979	51	173	333	558	651	298	591
45 to 54 years	4 917	4 917	3 713	32	125	299	664	470	244	682
55 to 64 years	3 170	3 170	2 332	37	94	207	430	302	181	439
65 to 74 years	2 825	2 825	2 206	44	132	279	336	260	228	455
75 to 84 years	2 154	2 154	1 783	107	112	231	154	194	196	318
85 years and over	1 103	1 103	919	99	57	79	39	85	100	131
3 and 4 years	443	443	414	38	18	15	12	22	27	62
16 years and over	951	951	731	8	42	66	96	119	43	130
18 years and over	23 323	23 323	18 151	466	854	1 669	2 705	2 393	1 464	3 151
21 years and over	22 469	22 469	17 529	459	818	1 622	2 585	2 312	1 430	3 051
60 years and over	21 191	21 191	16 476	434	772	1 547	2 401	2 166	1 365	2 814
62 years and over	5 153	5 153	4 271	269	372	747	563	442	393	749
Median	4 544	4 544	3 793	258	230	421	280	394	393	643
Male										
Under 5 years	30 054	30 054	22 644	456	989	1 993	3 433	3 134	1 717	3 936
Median age	32.4	32.4	32.3	35.8	32.4	33.8	31.6	30.1	34.2	34.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	61 226	61 226	46 742	980	2 115	4 154	7 094	6 409	3 554	8 087
In households	60 467	60 467	45 989	876	2 098	4 148	7 062	6 409	3 554	7 777
Householder	23 837	23 837	18 504	599	1 710	2 733	2 445	1 523	2 975	5 337
Family householder	16 657	16 657	12 613	450	1 214	1 973	1 757	1 025	2 250	4 151
Nonfamily householder	7 180	7 180	5 891	149	496	760	688	498	1 225	2 250
Living alone	6 162	6 162	5 101	426	330	437	651	553	425	630
Spouse	13 633	13 633	10 194	97	370	961	1 576	1 374	787	1 965
Child	19 630	19 630	14 751	145	605	1 243	2 435	2 173	1 003	2 519
Other relatives	1 313	1 313	976	17	82	110	116	135	104	148
Nonrelatives	2 054	2 054	1 564	38	104	124	202	282	137	170
Institutionalized persons	479	479	479	72	—	—	32	—	—	100
Other persons in group quarters	280	280	274	12	17	6	—	—	—	210
Persons per household	2.54	2.54	2.49	1.50	2.24	2.43	2.58	2.62	2.33	2.61
Persons per family	3.08	3.08	3.06	2.73	2.90	2.91	3.09	3.10	2.85	3.06
Persons 65 years and over										
In households	6 456	6 456	5 316	318	342	595	387	568	574	932
Householder	6 152	6 152	5 012	317	342	595	383	568	574	841
Nonfamily householder	4 323	4 323	3 569	285	254	398	264	387	392	548
Living alone	2 020	2 020	1 714	248	130	142	101	152	171	187
Spouse	1 966	1 966	1 675	246	125	140	101	146	166	180
Other relatives	1 516	1 516	1 224	28	74	175	104	153	149	241
Nonrelatives	262	262	203	1	11	19	15	25	29	41
Institutionalized persons	51	51	36	3	3	3	—	3	4	11
Other persons in group quarters	303	303	303	—	—	—	4	—	—	91
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	16 657	16 657	12 613	150	556	1 214	1 973	1 757	1 025	2 250
With own children under 18 years	8 837	8 837	6 674	61	275	556	1 106	999	452	1 111
Number of own children under 18 years	16 859	16 859	12 643	105	527	1 055	2 048	1 885	824	2 443
Married-couple families	13 633	13 633	10 194	97	370	961	1 576	1 374	787	1 965
With own children under 18 years	6 729	6 729	4 979	26	157	379	808	702	298	920
Number of own children under 18 years	13 350	13 350	9 839	51	324	746	1 596	1 384	561	1 823
Female householder, no husband present	2 310	2 310	1 889	43	153	202	326	303	185	214
With own children under 18 years	1 687	1 687	1 380	28	101	147	252	239	124	154
Number of own children under 18 years	2 887	2 887	2 339	44	175	266	382	410	219	271
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	22 320	22 320	16 871	413	749	1 498	2 565	2 255	1 296	2 981
Never married	5 320	5 320	4 131	169	200	325	671	562	273	695
Now married, except separated	14 029	14 029	10 507	21	386	986	1 617	1 412	809	2 022
Separated	85	85	132	9	12	10	19	9	8	19
Widowed	471	471	374	22	38	31	23	39	40	51
Divorced	2 315	2 315	1 727	92	113	146	235	233	166	194
Females 15 years and over	23 776	23 776	18 491	467	859	1 693	2 766	2 442	1 489	3 205
Never married	4 028	4 028	3 262	71	164	256	581	450	238	566
Now married, except separated	14 035	14 035	10 521	109	386	993	1 616	1 410	810	2 025
Separated	267	267	209	5	17	20	30	27	20	23
Widowed	2 342	2 342	1 881	84	136	178	330	194	192	277
Divorced	3 004	3 004	2 518	98	56	246	409	361	229	314

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Natrana County—Con.							Casper city, Natrana County		
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.1	8.1	12.8	1 413.9	516.9	58.0	1 978.3	2.1	2.6	2.8
Square miles	2.0	3.1	4.9	545.9	199.6	22.4	763.8	.8	1.0	1.1
AGE										
All persons	4 533	2 068	1 733	1 025	4 203	5 343	1 113	980	2 099	3 824
Under 5 years	420	168	152	49	349	448	69	37	169	224
5 to 9 years	457	166	164	99	452	593	88	36	185	241
10 to 14 years	391	157	130	94	399	550	89	27	152	252
15 to 19 years	300	105	126	107	298	412	74	56	131	292
20 to 24 years	230	124	111	33	158	166	40	89	141	279
25 to 34 years	862	380	299	171	776	839	154	140	343	622
35 to 44 years	753	263	237	207	829	1 180	227	108	241	537
45 to 54 years	436	244	159	123	446	578	147	86	158	345
55 to 64 years	283	233	207	81	293	313	118	83	239	309
65 to 74 years	181	141	108	39	135	193	78	150	212	365
75 to 84 years	94	70	34	21	61	63	27	121	104	254
85 years and over	126	17	6	1	7	8	2	47	24	104
3 and 4 years	184	72	70	25	149	193	28	18	74	85
16 years and over	3 192	1 564	1 265	755	2 931	3 652	848	876	1 576	3 043
18 years and over	3 058	1 521	1 205	702	2 809	3 473	814	857	1 512	2 935
21 years and over	2 919	1 452	1 141	668	2 669	3 298	784	800	1 438	2 753
60 years and over	529	345	249	102	331	424	167	362	476	908
62 years and over	483	291	203	83	287	355	146	347	413	848
Median	30.9	33.3	31.6	33.2	31.7	32.0	36.5	44.5	32.7	35.0
Female	2 297	1 025	853	497	2 027	2 667	540	524	1 117	2 008
Under 5 years	202	74	72	22	154	219	37	20	93	105
5 to 9 years	218	77	86	51	210	290	45	18	92	121
10 to 14 years	188	84	58	48	200	273	46	19	81	112
15 to 19 years	148	50	59	52	146	191	36	24	68	155
20 to 24 years	120	60	52	18	90	87	18	35	80	147
25 to 34 years	449	192	140	87	414	458	79	51	170	291
35 to 44 years	353	124	113	92	375	585	106	32	124	259
45 to 54 years	226	128	94	58	212	280	71	37	92	183
55 to 64 years	133	117	105	34	133	143	51	44	132	161
65 to 74 years	88	70	51	21	54	94	36	107	111	223
75 to 84 years	67	41	19	13	35	41	14	99	56	165
85 years and over	105	8	4	1	4	6	1	38	18	86
3 and 4 years	86	32	32	12	63	103	12	8	42	31
16 years and over	1 651	786	627	361	1 427	1 843	405	466	846	1 638
18 years and over	1 589	763	602	334	1 363	1 759	385	459	810	1 585
21 years and over	1 518	730	570	321	1 303	1 675	369	434	764	1 481
60 years and over	322	176	125	53	149	213	74	269	261	575
62 years and over	303	147	102	42	129	182	65	258	228	541
Median	31.1	33.7	32.5	32.4	31.1	31.8	35.8	60.8	33.2	37.0
Male	2 236	1 043	880	528	2 176	2 676	573	456	982	1 816
Median age	30.6	33.0	30.8	34.1	32.3	32.3	37.1	35.8	32.4	33.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 533	2 068	1 733	1 025	4 203	5 343	1 113	980	2 099	3 824
In households	4 283	2 068	1 733	1 025	4 203	5 343	1 113	896	2 082	3 767
Householder	1 471	846	685	373	1 419	1 809	432	599	928	1 881
Family householder	1 171	585	473	274	1 174	1 484	332	150	551	904
Nonfamily householder	300	261	212	99	245	325	100	449	377	977
Living alone	237	215	180	76	189	275	84	426	327	878
Spouse	1 012	479	353	241	1 055	1 308	301	97	366	684
Child	1 574	604	569	358	1 527	2 026	337	145	604	919
Other relatives	87	56	43	21	69	92	15	17	81	90
Nonrelatives	139	83	83	32	133	108	28	38	103	193
Institutionalized persons	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	48
Other persons in group quarters	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	9
Persons per household	2.91	2.44	2.53	2.75	2.96	2.95	2.58	1.50	2.24	2.00
Persons per family	3.28	2.95	3.04	3.26	3.26	3.31	2.97	2.73	2.91	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	401	228	148	61	203	264	107	318	340	723
In households	193	228	148	61	203	264	107	317	340	723
Householder	119	158	114	42	134	177	65	285	252	556
Nonfamily householder	32	61	53	24	40	72	17	248	128	378
Living alone	31	60	51	22	37	70	14	246	123	373
Spouse	54	55	28	13	61	68	36	28	74	142
Other relatives	18	14	4	5	6	15	4	1	11	21
Nonrelatives	2	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	3	4
Institutionalized persons	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 171	585	473	274	1 174	1 484	332	150	551	904
With own children under 18 years	726	267	248	158	687	923	152	61	274	406
Number of own children under 18 years	1 393	507	479	315	1 336	1 803	289	105	526	775
Married-couple families	1 012	479	353	241	1 055	1 308	301	97	366	684
With own children under 18 years	600	202	164	132	603	802	130	26	156	261
Number of own children under 18 years	1 182	404	334	261	1 208	1 590	249	51	323	523
Female householder, no husband present	113	82	91	17	71	123	19	43	152	169
With own children under 18 years	97	55	64	13	58	90	15	28	101	121
Number of own children under 18 years	165	88	113	32	94	169	29	44	175	212
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 576	787	650	407	1 540	1 867	455	413	742	1 437
Never married	324	178	176	98	297	353	84	169	198	432
Now married, except separated	1 053	483	361	248	1 081	1 329	310	121	382	712
Separated	11	12	8	5	6	13	7	9	12	23
Widowed	44	19	9	8	23	18	7	22	38	58
Divorced	144	95	96	48	133	154	47	92	112	212
Females 15 years and over	1 689	790	637	376	1 463	1 885	412	467	851	1 670
Never married	232	108	86	65	212	278	54	71	163	336
Now married, except separated	1 062	488	365	248	1 075	1 330	306	109	382	705
Separated	17	13	14	1	7	20	—	5	17	27
Widowed	198	75	63	27	47	83	14	184	134	308
Divorced	180	106	109	35	122	174	38	98	155	294

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.6	4.4	4.2	1.6	2.0	8.2	4.0	6	9	6.5
Square miles	1.0	1.7	1.6	.6	.8	3.2	1.6	2	4	2.5
AGE										
All persons	4 141	7 094	6 162	2 428	3 550	8 020	4 474	5	—	5
Under 5 years	311	505	576	166	243	568	413	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	343	611	565	168	273	673	452	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	307	647	516	141	253	648	386	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	248	635	436	168	186	658	297	—	—	1
20 to 24 years	235	474	411	140	209	398	227	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	641	1 058	1 235	391	582	1 123	856	—	—	1
35 to 44 years	604	1 304	922	357	501	1 325	746	1	—	1
45 to 54 years	359	827	517	203	339	872	427	—	—	1
55 to 64 years	498	646	451	241	392	830	276	—	—	1
65 to 74 years	427	303	362	268	374	619	177	1	—	—
75 to 84 years	145	67	147	147	161	223	91	3	—	—
85 years and over	23	17	24	38	37	83	126	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	132	184	245	74	103	250	178	—	—	—
16 years and over	3 128	5 192	4 413	1 920	2 747	6 012	3 150	5	—	5
18 years and over	3 026	4 947	4 241	1 856	2 674	5 814	3 016	5	—	5
21 years and over	2 877	4 595	3 978	1 757	2 550	5 342	2 882	5	—	4
60 years and over	879	722	790	576	782	1 357	519	4	—	—
62 years and over	573	696	532	695	1 180	474	4	4	—	—
Median	34.8	31.8	30.0	35.9	35.6	34.7	30.8	80.2	—	42.5
Female	2 155	3 661	3 151	1 280	1 835	4 117	2 266	2	—	3
Under 5 years	158	265	284	88	122	281	199	—	—	—
5 to 9 years	168	303	279	84	117	329	216	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	140	327	246	71	109	330	186	—	—	—
15 to 19 years	113	314	207	84	102	314	146	—	—	1
20 to 24 years	137	259	234	70	113	208	118	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	333	558	631	191	298	589	445	—	—	—
35 to 44 years	296	664	448	174	244	676	350	—	—	1
45 to 54 years	206	430	292	102	181	435	222	—	—	1
55 to 64 years	279	336	248	138	227	446	129	—	—	—
65 to 74 years	231	154	180	152	196	316	85	1	—	—
75 to 84 years	79	39	82	95	100	131	65	1	—	—
85 years and over	15	12	20	31	26	62	105	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	66	96	116	36	43	130	84	—	—	—
16 years and over	1 665	2 705	2 298	1 019	1 462	3 123	1 627	2	—	3
18 years and over	1 618	2 585	2 221	990	1 428	3 026	1 565	2	—	3
21 years and over	1 543	2 401	2 078	941	1 363	2 790	1 498	2	—	2
60 years and over	481	363	415	347	441	742	316	2	—	—
62 years and over	421	280	370	320	392	639	297	2	—	—
Median	35.9	32.1	30.1	38.0	37.0	35.1	31.0	77.0	—	42.5
Male	1 986	3 433	3 011	1 148	1 715	3 903	2 208	3	—	2
Median age	33.7	31.6	29.9	34.4	34.2	34.1	30.6	80.3	—	42.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 141	7 094	6 162	2 428	3 550	8 020	4 474	5	—	5
In households	4 141	7 062	6 162	2 425	3 550	7 710	4 224	5	—	5
Householder	1 708	2 733	2 350	1 117	1 520	2 949	1 447	3	—	3
Family householder	1 212	1 973	1 683	642	1 024	2 226	1 157	2	—	1
Nonfamily householder	496	760	667	475	496	723	290	1	—	2
Living alone	437	651	537	425	423	628	230	1	—	1
Spouse	959	1 576	1 314	471	786	1 942	999	2	—	1
Child	1 240	2 435	2 102	663	1 003	2 505	1 558	—	—	—
Other relatives	110	116	126	63	104	147	85	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	124	202	270	111	137	167	135	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	—	32	—	—	—	100	227	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	3	—	210	23	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.42	2.58	2.62	2.17	2.34	2.61	2.92	1.67	—	1.67
Persons per family	2.91	3.09	3.10	2.86	2.85	3.06	3.28	2.00	—	2.00
Persons 65 years and over	595	387	533	453	572	925	394	4	—	—
In households	595	383	533	453	572	834	186	4	—	—
Householder	398	264	366	331	390	543	115	2	—	—
Nonfamily householder	142	101	147	171	169	187	30	—	—	—
Living alone	140	101	141	165	164	180	29	—	—	—
Spouse	175	104	142	96	149	239	52	2	—	—
Other relatives	19	15	24	21	29	41	17	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	3	—	1	5	4	11	2	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	4	—	—	—	91	208	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 212	1 973	1 683	642	1 024	2 226	1 157	2	—	1
With own children under 18 years	554	1 106	964	283	452	1 104	719	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 052	2 048	1 823	538	824	2 129	1 378	—	—	—
Married-couple families	959	1 576	1 314	471	786	1 942	999	2	—	1
With own children under 18 years	377	808	678	186	298	913	594	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	743	1 596	1 343	382	561	1 809	1 172	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	202	326	293	134	185	213	112	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	147	252	231	77	124	154	96	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	266	382	392	135	219	271	160	—	—	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 491	2 565	2 163	916	1 294	2 954	1 558	3	—	2
Never married	323	671	552	269	273	693	321	1	—	1
Now married, except separated	98	1 617	1 352	486	808	1 998	1 040	2	—	1
Separated	10	19	8	9	8	19	11	—	—	—
Widowed	31	23	34	30	39	50	44	—	—	—
Divorced	46	235	217	122	166	194	142	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1 689	2 766	2 342	1 037	1 487	3 177	1 665	2	—	3
Never married	256	581	432	199	238	561	231	—	—	—
Now married, except separated	99	1 616	1 350	495	809	2 002	1 049	2	—	1
Separated	20	30	26	17	20	23	17	—	—	—
Widowed	78	130	93	181	191	277	193	—	—	—
Divorced	246	409	351	145	229	314	175	—	—	2

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.			Remainder of Natrona County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.3	6.0	2.3	—	.2	2	.8	6.0	1.8	1.3
Square miles	.9	2.3	.9	—	.1	.1	.3	2.3	.7	.5
AGE										
All persons	1 366	2 589	5	—	16	13	—	247	4	67
Under 5 years	127	245	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5
5 to 9 years	181	314	—	—	1	1	—	22	—	3
10 to 14 years	134	291	—	—	—	1	—	23	—	4
15 to 19 years	77	191	—	—	—	1	—	17	—	5
20 to 24 years	62	60	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	3
25 to 34 years	357	427	1	—	6	1	—	36	—	4
35 to 44 years	268	664	3	—	1	5	—	46	—	12
45 to 54 years	90	251	1	—	4	4	—	22	—	7
55 to 64 years	52	92	—	—	2	—	—	27	2	17
65 to 74 years	13	45	—	—	1	—	—	26	1	7
75 to 84 years	4	7	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—
85 years and over	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
3 and 4 years	52	102	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
16 years and over	904	1 684	5	—	15	11	—	187	4	55
18 years and over	872	1 607	5	—	15	10	—	178	4	52
21 years and over	831	1 532	5	—	15	10	—	174	4	48
60 years and over	35	100	—	—	2	—	—	53	3	17
62 years and over	27	79	—	—	2	—	—	45	3	11
Median	28.8	31.2	41.5	—	45.0	42.8	—	35.9	66.0	42.9
Female	663	1 314	2	—	9	6	—	124	2	34
Under 5 years	58	129	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4
5 to 9 years	82	160	—	—	1	1	—	9	—	1
10 to 14 years	66	149	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—
15 to 19 years	38	102	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	3
20 to 24 years	39	37	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2
25 to 34 years	187	234	1	—	3	—	—	20	—	2
35 to 44 years	121	324	—	—	1	3	—	22	—	6
45 to 54 years	38	112	1	—	2	—	—	10	—	4
55 to 64 years	27	39	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	9
65 to 74 years	4	23	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	2
75 to 84 years	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
85 years and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
3 and 4 years	21	58	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
16 years and over	447	848	2	—	8	4	—	95	2	28
18 years and over	431	804	2	—	8	4	—	91	2	25
21 years and over	413	764	2	—	8	4	—	88	2	24
60 years and over	16	43	—	—	2	—	—	27	1	7
62 years and over	10	35	—	—	2	—	—	24	1	4
Median	28.6	30.0	40.0	—	44.5	42.0	—	35.3	73.0	42.5
Male	703	1 275	3	—	7	7	—	123	2	33
Median age	29.1	32.6	41.5	—	46.5	43.8	—	37.5	66.0	44.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 366	2 589	5	—	16	13	—	247	4	67
In households	1 366	2 589	5	—	16	7	—	247	4	67
Householder	451	812	3	—	9	2	—	95	3	26
Family householder	368	719	1	—	5	2	—	74	1	24
Nonfamily householder	83	93	2	—	4	—	—	21	2	2
Living alone	57	79	1	—	3	—	—	16	2	2
Spouse	329	667	1	—	4	2	—	60	1	23
Child	521	1 056	—	—	1	3	—	71	—	14
Other relatives	10	27	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	1
Nonrelatives	55	27	1	—	1	—	—	12	—	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.03	3.19	1.67	—	1.78	3.50	—	2.60	1.33	2.58
Persons per family	3.34	3.43	2.00	—	2.20	3.50	—	2.89	2.00	2.58
Persons 65 years and over	18	54	—	—	2	—	—	35	2	7
In households	18	54	—	—	2	—	—	35	2	7
Householder	14	33	—	—	2	—	—	21	2	5
Nonfamily householder	3	10	—	—	2	—	—	5	2	—
Living alone	3	10	—	—	2	—	—	5	2	—
Spouse	4	17	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	2
Other relatives	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	368	719	1	—	5	2	—	74	1	24
With own children under 18 years	248	503	—	—	1	2	—	35	—	7
Number of own children under 18 years	481	964	—	—	1	3	—	62	—	14
Married-couple families	329	667	1	—	4	2	—	60	1	23
With own children under 18 years	218	464	—	—	1	2	—	24	—	7
Number of own children under 18 years	434	902	—	—	1	3	—	41	—	14
Female householder, no husband present	26	34	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	1
With own children under 18 years	23	26	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	38	45	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	467	863	3	—	7	7	—	92	2	27
Never married	93	135	—	—	2	2	—	10	—	2
Now married, except separated	334	672	1	—	4	5	—	60	1	24
Separated	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Widowed	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Divorced	40	47	2	—	1	—	—	16	—	—
Females 15 years and over	457	876	2	—	8	4	—	100	2	28
Never married	60	134	—	—	1	—	—	18	—	5
Now married, except separated	336	675	1	—	4	4	—	60	1	23
Separated	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Widowed	5	17	—	—	2	—	—	11	1	—
Divorced	53	46	1	—	1	—	—	10	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 1	7 4	11 9	3 524 6	4 793.7	1 407 4	1 478 3	514.7	52.0	1 976 0
Square miles	4	2 9	4.6	1 360.9	1 850.8	543 4	570 8	198.7	20.1	762 9
AGE										
All persons	59	2 063	1 733	142	170	1 020	2 251	2 837	2 754	1 108
Under 5 years	7	168	152	8	10	49	182	222	203	69
5 to 9 years	5	166	164	9	13	99	251	271	279	88
10 to 14 years	5	157	130	13	8	94	245	265	259	89
15 to 19 years	3	105	126	10	8	106	199	221	221	74
20 to 24 years	3	124	111	3	11	33	90	96	106	40
25 to 34 years	6	380	299	20	30	170	430	419	412	153
35 to 44 years	7	262	237	23	24	206	385	561	516	224
45 to 54 years	9	244	159	23	24	122	229	356	327	146
55 to 64 years	7	233	207	24	18	80	131	241	221	118
65 to 74 years	4	140	108	14	16	39	73	122	148	78
75 to 84 years	3	67	34	2	7	21	34	57	56	27
85 years and over	—	17	6	2	1	1	2	6	6	2
3 and 4 years	6	72	70	2	1	25	77	97	91	28
16 years and over	42	1 559	1 265	109	139	750	1 521	2 027	1 968	843
18 years and over	42	1 516	1 205	105	134	697	1 430	1 937	1 866	809
21 years and over	37	1 447	1 141	101	131	664	1 360	1 838	1 766	779
60 years and over	10	341	249	29	31	102	173	296	324	167
62 years and over	9	287	203	25	27	83	135	260	276	146
Median	35.3	33.3	31.6	40.0	40.5	33.2	29.7	33.7	33.2	36.5
Female	31	1 023	853	67	66	494	1 110	1 364	1 353	538
Under 5 years	3	74	72	2	2	22	85	91	90	37
5 to 9 years	2	77	86	2	6	51	117	128	130	45
10 to 14 years	2	84	58	9	2	48	122	134	124	46
15 to 19 years	2	50	59	4	4	51	96	108	89	36
20 to 24 years	2	60	52	2	5	18	50	51	50	18
25 to 34 years	4	192	140	11	12	87	211	227	224	78
35 to 44 years	3	124	113	11	10	91	199	254	261	106
45 to 54 years	4	128	94	6	11	57	109	174	168	70
55 to 64 years	4	117	105	11	5	34	60	106	104	51
65 to 74 years	3	69	51	6	7	21	40	50	71	36
75 to 84 years	2	40	19	2	2	13	19	32	37	14
85 years and over	—	8	4	1	—	1	2	4	5	1
3 and 4 years	2	32	32	—	—	12	40	42	45	12
16 years and over	24	784	627	51	56	358	757	980	995	403
18 years and over	24	761	602	51	54	331	717	932	955	383
21 years and over	20	728	570	50	52	319	682	890	911	367
60 years and over	6	174	125	14	10	53	86	133	170	74
62 years and over	6	145	102	13	9	42	72	119	147	65
Median	35.5	33.6	32.5	40.3	38.5	32.4	29.8	33.0	34.0	35.8
Male	28	1 040	880	75	104	526	1 141	1 473	1 401	570
Median age	33.5	32.9	30.8	39.5	41.0	34.1	29.5	34.5	31.9	37.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	59	2 063	1 733	142	170	1 020	2 251	2 837	2 754	1 108
In households	59	2 063	1 733	142	170	1 020	2 251	2 837	2 754	1 108
Householder	24	843	685	58	72	370	752	968	997	429
Family householder	14	583	473	44	49	273	600	806	765	331
Nonfamily householder	10	260	212	14	23	97	152	162	232	98
Living alone	7	214	180	13	22	75	116	132	196	83
Spouse	13	477	353	38	46	240	515	726	641	300
Child	16	604	569	39	39	358	852	1 006	970	337
Other relatives	2	56	43	4	8	21	53	59	65	15
Nonrelatives	4	83	83	3	5	31	79	78	81	27
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.46	2.45	2.53	2.45	2.36	2.76	2.99	2.93	2.76	2.58
Persons per family	3.21	2.95	3.04	2.84	2.90	3.27	3.37	3.22	3.19	2.97
Persons 65 years and over	7	224	148	19	24	61	109	185	210	107
In households	7	224	148	19	24	61	109	185	210	107
Householder	4	156	114	13	14	42	72	120	144	65
Nonfamily householder	2	61	53	3	5	24	33	37	62	17
Living alone	2	60	51	3	5	22	31	34	60	14
Spouse	2	53	28	5	8	13	26	57	51	36
Other relatives	1	14	4	1	2	5	10	6	11	4
Nonrelatives	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	2	4	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	14	523	473	44	49	273	600	806	765	331
With own children under 18 years	7	267	248	20	19	158	388	439	420	152
Number of own children under 18 years	15	507	479	36	31	315	770	855	839	289
Married-couple families	13	477	353	38	46	240	515	726	641	300
With own children under 18 years	6	202	164	17	18	132	324	385	338	130
Number of own children under 18 years	10	404	334	33	30	261	669	774	688	249
Female householder, no husband present	1	82	91	4	—	17	61	45	89	19
With own children under 18 years	1	55	64	1	—	13	51	35	64	15
Number of own children under 18 years	5	88	113	1	—	32	82	56	124	29
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	18	784	650	58	83	405	787	1 073	1 004	452
Never married	3	177	176	12	18	97	184	204	218	84
Now married, except separated	13	481	361	40	48	247	525	747	657	309
Separated	—	12	8	—	—	5	5	6	9	7
Widowed	—	19	9	2	3	8	6	23	13	7
Divorced	2	95	96	4	14	48	67	93	107	45
Females 15 years and over	24	788	637	54	56	373	786	1 006	1 009	410
Never married	1	108	86	6	5	65	121	152	144	54
Now married, except separated	13	486	365	38	47	247	527	739	655	305
Separated	—	13	14	—	—	1	9	4	16	—
Widowed	5	75	63	6	2	27	47	42	66	14
Divorced	5	106	109	4	2	33	82	69	128	37

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
AGE			
All persons	59 323	59 323	45 117
Under 5 years	4 492	4 492	3 432
5 to 9 years	5 213	5 213	3 868
10 to 14 years	4 836	4 836	3 565
15 to 19 years	4 287	4 287	3 207
20 to 24 years	3 228	3 228	2 611
25 to 34 years	9 824	9 824	7 518
35 to 44 years	9 796	9 796	7 330
45 to 54 years	5 996	5 996	4 360
55 to 64 years	5 313	5 313	4 015
65 to 74 years	4 011	4 011	3 242
75 to 84 years	1 761	1 761	1 450
85 years and over	566	566	519
3 and 4 years	1 892	1 892	1 427
16 years and over	43 881	43 881	33 584
18 years and over	42 167	42 167	32 360
21 years and over	39 771	39 771	30 443
60 years and over	9 136	9 136	7 364
62 years and over	8 006	8 006	6 512
Median	33.1	33.1	33.2
Female	30 200	30 200	23 272
Under 5 years	2 213	2 213	1 727
5 to 9 years	2 518	2 518	1 881
10 to 14 years	2 361	2 361	1 735
15 to 19 years	2 092	2 092	1 585
20 to 24 years	1 731	1 731	1 419
25 to 34 years	5 016	5 016	3 844
35 to 44 years	4 777	4 777	3 594
45 to 54 years	3 098	3 098	2 275
55 to 64 years	2 757	2 757	2 152
65 to 74 years	2 113	2 113	1 745
75 to 84 years	1 084	1 084	904
85 years and over	440	440	411
3 and 4 years	915	915	697
16 years and over	22 674	22 674	17 607
18 years and over	21 852	21 852	17 015
21 years and over	20 629	20 629	16 014
60 years and over	5 061	5 061	4 191
62 years and over	4 467	4 467	3 723
Median	33.6	33.6	33.8
Male	29 123	29 123	21 845
Median age	32.6	32.6	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	59 323	59 323	45 117
In households	58 618	58 618	44 418
Householder	23 203	23 203	17 967
Family householder	16 199	16 199	12 227
Nonfamily householder	7 004	7 004	5 740
Living alone	6 012	6 012	4 968
Spouse	13 325	13 325	9 949
Child	18 923	18 923	14 125
Other relatives	1 225	1 225	898
Nonrelatives	1 942	1 942	1 479
Institutionalized persons	454	454	454
Other persons in group quarters	251	251	245
Persons per household	2.53	2.53	2.48
Persons per family	3.07	3.07	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	6 338	6 338	5 211
In households	6 037	6 037	4 910
Householder	4 244	4 244	3 475
Nonfamily householder	1 984	1 984	1 680
Living alone	1 930	1 930	1 641
Spouse	1 496	1 496	1 207
Other relatives	250	250	192
Nonrelatives	47	47	36
Institutionalized persons	300	300	300
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	16 199	16 199	12 227
With own children under 18 years	8 533	8 533	6 414
Number of own children under 18 years	16 240	16 240	12 096
Married-couple families	13 327	13 327	9 945
With own children under 18 years	6 535	6 535	4 816
Number of own children under 18 years	12 949	12 949	9 490
Female householder, no husband present	2 195	2 195	1 787
With own children under 18 years	1 597	1 597	1 301
Number of own children under 18 years	2 705	2 705	2 172
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	21 674	21 674	16 323
Never married	5 112	5 112	3 945
Now married, except separated	13 703	13 703	10 236
Separated	175	175	124
Widowed	455	455	359
Divorced	2 229	2 229	1 659
Females 15 years and over	23 108	23 108	17 929
Never married	3 861	3 861	3 103
Now married, except separated	13 717	13 717	10 269
Separated	251	251	197
Widowed	2 293	2 293	1 939
Divorced	2 986	2 986	2 421

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
AGE			
All persons	458	458	433
Under 5 years	52	52	47
5 to 9 years	52	52	49
10 to 14 years	47	47	47
15 to 19 years	60	60	60
20 to 24 years	32	32	30
25 to 34 years	42	42	39
35 to 44 years	67	67	61
45 to 54 years	32	32	31
55 to 64 years	33	33	30
65 to 74 years	31	31	30
75 to 84 years	8	8	7
85 years and over	2	2	2
3 and 4 years	18	18	16
16 years and over	300	300	283
18 years and over	279	279	262
21 years and over	234	234	217
60 years and over	58	58	56
62 years and over	50	50	48
Median	22.5	22.5	21.2
Female	238	238	224
Under 5 years	27	27	24
5 to 9 years	27	27	24
10 to 14 years	27	27	27
15 to 19 years	28	28	28
20 to 24 years	17	17	15
25 to 34 years	21	21	21
35 to 44 years	31	31	28
45 to 54 years	15	15	15
55 to 64 years	21	21	20
65 to 74 years	17	17	16
75 to 84 years	6	6	5
85 years and over	1	1	1
3 and 4 years	11	11	10
16 years and over	155	155	147
18 years and over	145	145	137
21 years and over	122	122	114
60 years and over	35	35	33
62 years and over	31	31	29
Median	23.3	23.3	23.3
Male	220	220	209
Median age	21.7	21.7	20.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	458	458	433
In households	431	431	406
Householder	163	163	152
Family householder	104	104	96
Nonfamily householder	59	59	56
Living alone	56	56	53
Spouse	43	43	42
Child	179	179	173
Other relatives	25	25	20
Nonrelatives	21	21	19
Institutionalized persons	4	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	23	23	23
Persons per household	2.54	2.54	2.51
Persons per family	3.22	3.22	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	41	41	39
In households	41	41	39
Householder	29	29	29
Nonfamily householder	16	16	16
Living alone	16	16	16
Spouse	8	8	8
Other relatives	3	3	2
Nonrelatives	1	1	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	104	104	96
With own children under 18 years	66	66	60
Number of own children under 18 years	155	155	150
Married-couple families	61	61	54
With own children under 18 years	37	37	31
Number of own children under 18 years	75	75	70
Female householder, no husband present	36	36	35
With own children under 18 years	26	26	26
Number of own children under 18 years	74	74	74
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	150	150	141
Never married	59	59	57
Now married except separated	64	64	58
Separated	2	2	2
Widowed	3	3	3
Divorced	22	22	21
Females 15 years and over	157	157	149
Never married	49	49	48
Now married except separated	44	44	42
Separated	5	5	5
Widowed	15	15	5
Divorced	44	44	39

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County
AGE		
All persons	404	404
Under 5 years	35	35
5 to 9 years	32	32
10 to 14 years	36	36
15 to 19 years	36	36
20 to 24 years	26	26
25 to 34 years	85	85
35 to 44 years	58	58
45 to 54 years	36	36
55 to 64 years	33	33
65 to 74 years	18	18
75 to 84 years	7	7
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	15	15
16 years and over	293	293
18 years and over	284	284
21 years and over	261	261
60 years and over	42	42
62 years and over	35	35
Median	30.3	30.3
Female	208	208
Under 5 years	15	15
5 to 9 years	16	16
10 to 14 years	20	20
15 to 19 years	15	15
20 to 24 years	13	13
25 to 34 years	52	52
35 to 44 years	25	25
45 to 54 years	21	21
55 to 64 years	16	16
65 to 74 years	10	10
75 to 84 years	4	4
35 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	5	5
16 years and over	152	152
18 years and over	149	149
21 years and over	140	140
60 years and over	23	23
62 years and over	18	18
Median	30.5	30.5
Male	196	196
Median age	30.0	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	404	404
In households	390	390
Householder	149	149
Family householder	108	108
Nonfamily householder	41	41
Living alone	32	32
Spouse	73	73
Child	124	124
Other relatives	14	14
Nonrelatives	30	30
Institutionalized persons	13	13
Other persons in group quarters	1	1
Persons per household	2.63	2.63
Persons per family	3.11	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	27	27
In households	26	26
Householder	16	16
Nonfamily householder	6	6
Living alone	6	6
Spouse	7	7
Other relatives	—	—
Nonrelatives	3	3
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	108	108
With own children under 18 years	59	59
Number of own children under 18 years	102	102
Married-couple families	76	76
With own children under 18 years	34	34
Number of own children under 18 years	60	60
Female householder, no husband present	27	27
With own children under 18 years	22	22
Number of own children under 18 years	33	33
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	144	144
Never married	42	42
Now married, except separated	75	75
Separated	1	1
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	23	23
Females 15 years and over	157	157
Never married	30	30
Now married, except separated	79	79
Separated	4	4
Widowed	8	8
Divorced	36	36

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Notrona County	
		Total	Casper city
AGE			
All persons	2 252	2 252	1 843
Under 5 years	285	285	234
5 to 9 years	288	288	224
10 to 14 years	277	277	225
15 to 19 years	203	203	165
20 to 24 years	150	150	134
25 to 34 years	366	366	293
35 to 44 years	306	306	260
45 to 54 years	161	161	127
55 to 64 years	121	121	94
65 to 74 years	66	66	62
75 to 84 years	21	21	17
85 years and over	8	8	8
3 and 4 years	135	135	111
16 years and over	1 353	1 353	1 124
18 years and over	1 259	1 259	1 046
21 years and over	1 169	1 169	967
60 years and over	146	146	131
62 years and over	125	125	113
Median	22.4	22.4	23.0
Female	1 172	1 172	966
Under 5 years	140	140	119
5 to 9 years	168	168	129
10 to 14 years	153	153	122
15 to 19 years	99	99	87
20 to 24 years	81	81	74
25 to 34 years	197	197	154
35 to 44 years	154	154	130
45 to 54 years	77	77	60
55 to 64 years	57	57	48
65 to 74 years	27	27	26
75 to 84 years	14	14	12
85 years and over	5	5	5
3 and 4 years	61	61	48
16 years and over	688	688	576
18 years and over	643	643	536
21 years and over	601	601	499
60 years and over	71	71	66
62 years and over	61	61	57
Median	21.8	21.8	21.9
Male	1 080	1 080	877
Median age	23.6	23.6	24.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	2 252	2 252	1 843
In households	2 232	2 232	1 823
Householder	663	663	552
Family householder	487	487	399
Nonfamily householder	176	176	153
Living alone	141	141	125
Spouse	366	366	291
Child	1 015	1 015	825
Other relatives	79	79	62
Nonrelatives	109	109	93
Institutionalized persons	17	17	17
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3
Persons per household	2.89	2.89	2.85
Persons per family	3.40	3.40	3.40
Persons 65 years and over	95	95	87
In households	93	93	85
Householder	69	69	62
Nonfamily householder	37	37	34
Living alone	35	35	32
Spouse	15	15	15
Other relatives	7	7	6
Nonrelatives	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	7
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	487	487	399
With own children under 18 years	338	338	277
Number of own children under 18 years	906	906	726
Married-couple families	345	345	278
With own children under 18 years	231	231	187
Number of own children under 18 years	632	632	508
Female householder, no husband present	107	107	92
With own children under 18 years	88	88	74
Number of own children under 18 years	226	226	179
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	691	691	564
Never married	218	218	178
Now married, except separated	369	369	299
Separated	12	12	10
Widowed	17	17	16
Divorced	75	75	61
Females 15 years and over	711	711	596
Never married	180	180	164
Now married, except separated	371	371	296
Separated	12	12	8
Widowed	50	50	45
Divorced	98	98	83

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
AGE			
All persons	57 888	57 888	44 002
Under 5 years	4 287	4 287	3 270
5 to 9 years	5 018	5 018	3 725
10 to 14 years	4 666	4 666	3 435
15 to 19 years	4 153	4 153	3 105
20 to 24 years	3 138	3 138	2 532
25 to 34 years	9 605	9 605	7 354
35 to 44 years	9 611	9 611	7 183
45 to 54 years	5 898	5 898	4 286
55 to 64 years	5 232	5 232	3 953
65 to 74 years	3 972	3 972	3 206
75 to 84 years	1 748	1 748	1 440
85 years and over	560	560	513
3 and 4 years	1 797	1 797	1 351
16 years and over	43 050	43 050	32 928
18 years and over	41 394	41 394	31 748
21 years and over	39 055	39 055	29 879
60 years and over	9 042	9 042	7 280
62 years and over	7 924	7 924	6 439
Median	33.3	33.3	33.4
Female	29 439	29 439	22 673
Under 5 years	2 112	2 112	1 645
5 to 9 years	2 406	2 406	1 798
10 to 14 years	2 269	2 269	1 668
15 to 19 years	2 029	2 029	1 533
20 to 24 years	1 676	1 676	1 370
25 to 34 years	4 893	4 893	3 751
35 to 44 years	4 680	4 680	3 519
45 to 54 years	3 047	3 047	2 236
55 to 64 years	2 721	2 721	2 122
65 to 74 years	2 095	2 095	1 728
75 to 84 years	1 076	1 076	897
85 years and over	435	435	406
3 and 4 years	872	872	666
16 years and over	22 233	22 233	17 252
18 years and over	21 438	21 438	16 682
21 years and over	20 242	20 242	15 704
60 years and over	5 013	5 013	4 146
62 years and over	4 424	4 424	3 683
Median	33.8	33.8	34.0
Male	28 449	28 449	21 329
Median age	32.8	32.8	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	57 888	57 888	44 002
In households	57 192	57 192	43 312
Householder	22 804	22 804	17 650
Family householder	15 916	15 916	12 011
Nonfamily householder	6 888	6 888	5 639
Living alone	5 919	5 919	4 885
Spouse	13 087	13 087	9 767
Child	18 235	18 235	13 594
Other relatives	1 183	1 183	871
Nonrelatives	1 883	1 883	1 430
Institutionalized persons	447	447	447
Other persons in group quarters	249	249	243
Persons per household	2.52	2.52	2.47
Persons per family	3.06	3.06	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	6 280	6 280	5 159
In households	5 980	5 980	4 859
Householder	4 203	4 203	3 439
Nonfamily householder	1 960	1 960	1 658
Living alone	1 908	1 908	1 621
Spouse	1 486	1 486	1 197
Other relatives	246	246	189
Nonrelatives	45	45	34
Institutionalized persons	299	299	299
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	15 916	15 916	12 011
With own children under 18 years	8 342	8 342	6 269
Number of own children under 18 years	15 625	15 625	11 629
Married-couple families	13 114	13 114	9 783
With own children under 18 years	6 398	6 398	4 713
Number of own children under 18 years	12 507	12 507	9 149
Female householder, no husband present	2 137	2 137	1 741
With own children under 18 years	1 550	1 550	1 265
Number of own children under 18 years	2 562	2 562	2 071
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	21 265	21 265	16 010
Never married	4 978	4 978	3 840
Now married, except separated	13 480	13 480	10 066
Separated	170	170	120
Widowed	447	447	352
Divorced	2 190	2 190	1 632
Females 15 years and over	22 652	22 652	17 562
Never married	3 749	3 749	3 007
Now married, except separated	13 472	13 472	10 080
Separated	245	245	193
Widowed	2 261	2 261	1 910
Divorced	2 925	2 925	2 372

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County									
		Total	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
RACE													
All persons	61 226	61 226	46 742	980	2 115	4 154	7 094	6 409	3 554	8 087	4 533	2 068	1 733
White	59 323	59 323	45 117	885	1 792	4 041	6 904	6 168	3 436	7 929	4 460	1 985	1 684
Black	458	458	433	41	110	17	60	77	13	43	13	3	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	404	404	255	9	13	25	21	36	23	37	19	48	18
Asian Indian	396	396	249	9	13	25	21	32	23	36	18	48	18
Eskimo	7	7	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Aleut	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	280	280	254	8	17	21	47	53	14	40	19	2	7
Asian	262	262	236	8	17	21	47	52	11	35	13	2	7
Chinese	48	48	47	1	—	7	13	2	7	12	8	—	—
Filipino	38	38	24	—	2	6	5	5	3	7	1	2	—
Japanese	34	34	30	1	2	1	5	12	1	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	22	22	22	—	6	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	25	25	25	1	—	—	2	2	3	10	3	—	—
Korean	38	38	37	—	3	6	10	13	—	1	1	—	—
Vietnamese	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lootian	15	15	15	5	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	9	9	6	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	28	28	25	—	—	—	8	4	2	5	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	18	18	18	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	6	—	—
Hawaiian	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Samoan	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Other race	761	761	683	37	183	50	62	75	68	38	22	30	22
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	61 226	61 226	46 742	980	2 115	4 154	7 094	6 409	3 554	8 087	4 533	2 068	1 733
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 252	2 252	1 843	67	302	156	188	264	154	189	117	77	71
Mexican	1 662	1 662	1 358	61	271	118	144	197	112	109	90	50	59
Puerto Rican	43	43	40	—	—	1	8	5	—	8	2	—	—
Cuban	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	545	545	443	6	31	37	36	61	41	72	25	27	12
Not of Hispanic origin	58 974	58 974	44 899	913	1 813	3 998	6 906	6 145	3 400	7 898	4 416	1 991	1 662
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	61 226	61 226	46 742	980	2 115	4 154	7 094	6 409	3 554	8 087	4 533	2 068	1 733
White	59 323	59 323	45 117	885	1 792	4 041	6 904	6 168	3 436	7 929	4 460	1 985	1 684
Hispanic origin	1 435	1 435	1 115	31	112	98	130	177	80	146	92	43	46
Not of Hispanic origin	57 888	57 888	44 002	854	1 680	3 943	6 774	5 991	3 356	7 783	4 368	1 942	1 638
Black	458	458	433	41	110	17	60	77	13	43	13	3	2
Hispanic origin	20	20	18	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	4	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	438	438	415	41	104	17	58	77	11	43	9	2	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	404	404	255	9	13	25	21	36	23	37	19	48	18
Hispanic origin	42	42	34	—	2	5	5	8	4	5	—	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin	362	362	221	9	11	20	16	28	19	32	19	45	15
Asian or Pacific Islander	280	280	254	8	17	21	47	53	14	40	19	2	7
Hispanic origin	12	12	10	—	3	3	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	268	268	244	8	17	18	47	46	14	40	19	2	7
Other race	761	761	683	37	183	50	62	75	68	38	22	30	22
Hispanic origin	743	743	666	36	182	50	51	72	68	38	21	30	22
Not of Hispanic origin	18	18	17	1	1	—	11	3	—	—	1	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County — Con.										Casper city, Natrona County									
		Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)							
RACE																					
All persons		1 025	4 203	5 343	1 113	980	2 099	3 824	4 141	7 094	6 162	2 428	3 550	8 020							
White		1 009	4 143	5 259	1 100	885	1 776	3 638	4 029	6 904	5 922	2 362	3 432	7 862							
Black		9	4	24	7	41	110	34	17	60	77	4	13	43							
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	31	20	7	9	13	38	24	21	36	34	23	37							
American Indian		5	30	19	7	9	13	37	24	21	32	34	23	36							
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Asian or Pacific Islander		2	5	19	—	8	17	15	21	47	52	4	14	40							
Asian		2	5	17	—	8	17	14	21	47	51	4	11	35							
Chinese		—	—	3	—	1	—	2	7	13	1	—	—	12							
Filipino		—	—	8	—	—	2	1	6	—	5	—	3	—							
Japanese		—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—							
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	6	5	1	2	2	—	2	—							
Vietnamese		—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	—	3	—							
Cambodian		1	—	2	—	—	3	1	6	10	13	—	—	—							
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Thai		1	1	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	—							
Other Asian		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—							
Pacific Islander		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—							
Hawaiian		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other race		—	20	21	6	37	183	99	50	62	75	24	68	38							
HISPANIC ORIGIN																					
All persons		1 025	4 203	5 343	1 113	980	2 099	3 824	4 141	7 094	6 162	2 428	3 550	8 020							
Hispanic origin (all any race)		33	93	141	15	67	302	210	156	188	261	112	188	261							
Mexican		26	67	90	12	61	271	137	118	144	196	76	112	189							
Puerto Rican		1	7	1	—	—	—	9	1	8	5	—	—	8							
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other Hispanic		6	19	50	3	6	31	64	37	36	59	—	41	72							
Not of Hispanic origin		992	4 110	5 202	1 098	913	1 797	3 614	3 985	6 906	5 901	2 316	3 396	7 831							
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																					
All persons		1 025	4 203	5 343	1 113	980	2 099	3 824	4 141	7 094	6 162	2 428	3 550	8 020							
White		1 009	4 143	5 259	1 100	885	1 776	3 638	4 029	6 904	5 922	2 362	3 432	7 862							
Hispanic origin		32	72	120	9	31	112	102	98	130	174	88	80	146							
Not of Hispanic origin		977	4 071	5 139	1 091	854	1 664	3 536	3 931	6 774	5 748	2 274	3 352	7 716							
Black		9	4	24	—	41	110	34	17	60	77	4	13	43							
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	2	—	—	2	—							
Not of Hispanic origin		8	4	24	—	41	104	30	17	58	77	4	11	43							
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		5	31	20	7	9	13	38	24	21	36	34	23	37							
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	5	8	—	4	5							
Not of Hispanic origin		5	30	19	7	9	11	33	19	16	28	34	19	32							
Asian or Pacific Islander		2	5	19	—	8	17	15	21	47	52	4	14	40							
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Not of Hispanic origin		2	5	19	—	8	17	15	18	47	45	4	14	40							
Other race		—	—	21	6	37	183	99	50	62	75	24	68	38							
Hispanic origin		—	—	20	—	36	182	99	50	51	72	24	68	38							
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	11	3	—	—	—							

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Natrona County — Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 01	Tract 13 02	Tract 14 01 (pt.)	Tract 14 02	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 01 (pt.)	Tract 16 02 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons		4	67	59	2 063	1 733	142	170	1 020	2 251	2 837	2 754	1 108
White		4	67	59	1 980	1 684	142	167	1 004	2 219	2 792	2 719	1 095
Black		—	—	—	3	2	—	—	9	4	30	7	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	48	18	—	—	5	19	29	19	7
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	48	18	—	—	5	19	29	1	—
Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese		—	—	—	2	7	—	—	2	7	3	4	—
Filipino		—	—	—	2	7	—	—	2	7	3	4	—
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	2	4	—
Korean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		—	—	—	30	22	—	2	—	2	12	4	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		4	67	59	2 063	1 733	142	170	1 020	2 251	2 837	2 754	1 108
Hispanic origin (of any race)		—	—	6	77	71	8	3	33	52	42	99	15
Mexican		—	—	5	50	59	3	1	26	39	31	77	12
Puerto Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		—	—	1	27	12	5	2	6	12	1	21	3
Not of Hispanic origin		4	67	53	1 986	1 662	134	167	987	2 199	2 795	2 655	1 093
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		4	67	59	2 063	1 733	142	170	1 020	2 251	2 837	2 754	1 108
White		4	67	59	1 980	1 684	142	167	1 004	2 219	2 792	2 719	1 095
Hispanic origin		—	—	6	43	46	8	1	32	48	29	95	9
Not of Hispanic origin		4	67	53	1 937	1 638	134	166	972	2 171	2 763	2 624	1 086
Black		—	—	—	3	2	—	—	9	4	—	7	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	2	18	—	—	8	4	—	7	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	48	3	—	1	5	19	30	20	7
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	45	15	—	1	5	19	29	19	7
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	2	7	—	—	2	7	3	4	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	2	7	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other race		—	—	—	30	22	—	2	2	5	3	4	6
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	30	22	—	2	2	2	12	4	6
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County						
		Total	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9
All housing units	29 082	29 082	21 700	811	1 288	1 897	3 135	2 815	1 741	3 224
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	23 837	23 837	18 504	599	937	1 710	2 733	2 445	1 523	2 975
Owner-occupied housing units	16 416	16 416	12 263	98	568	1 240	1 627	1 689	1 091	2 309
Percent of occupied housing units	68.9	68.9	66.3	16.4	60.6	72.5	59.5	69.1	71.6	77.6
White	16 087	16 087	11 996	82	503	1 222	1 604	1 654	1 073	2 281
Black	85	85	76	12	29	3	7	11	2	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	76	76	41	1	2	4	1	3	4	8
Asian or Pacific Islander	43	43	39	1	3	5	7	6	2	7
Other race	125	125	111	2	31	6	8	15	10	9
Hispanic origin (of any race)	371	371	298	5	62	25	31	37	23	33
White, not of Hispanic origin	15 848	15 848	11 814	79	472	1 204	1 582	1 633	1 061	2 257
Renter-occupied housing units	7 421	7 421	6 241	501	369	470	1 106	756	432	666
White	7 116	7 116	5 971	473	322	451	1 065	721	412	655
Black	78	78	76	13	18	1	15	12	4	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	73	73	51	2	1	6	6	9	4	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	27	27	27	2	1	2	3	8	2	4
Other race	127	127	116	11	27	10	17	6	10	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	292	292	254	20	41	21	34	26	22	13
White, not of Hispanic origin	6 956	6 956	5 836	464	308	441	1 046	702	401	648
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	5 245	5 245	3 196	212	351	187	402	370	218	249
For sale only	987	987	776	7	47	79	53	119	61	76
For rent	1 614	1 614	1 327	122	73	65	301	124	51	109
Rented or sold, not occupied	283	283	223	10	31	25	12	15	25	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	908	908	63	—	2	6	10	3	1	21
For migrant workers	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	1 441	1 441	807	73	198	12	26	109	80	29
Boarded up	105	105	61	1	16	—	—	—	9	—
ROOMS										
1 room	222	222	88	11	4	—	9	—	1	11
2 rooms	780	780	536	62	39	17	74	47	20	43
3 rooms	2 679	2 679	2 110	360	176	59	396	100	64	146
4 rooms	5 634	5 634	3 865	215	428	347	599	530	341	388
5 rooms	5 687	5 687	3 888	72	343	490	329	623	538	413
6 rooms	4 124	4 124	3 053	30	140	333	266	514	331	444
7 rooms	3 524	3 524	2 756	24	66	215	417	463	188	491
8 or more rooms	6 432	6 432	5 404	37	92	436	1 045	538	258	1 288
Median, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.6	3.4	4.5	5.6	6.1	5.7	5.3	6.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	6.0	3.8	4.8	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.7	6.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.9	3.3	4.6	5.7	6.6	5.9	5.4	7.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.5	6.8	5.4	4.9	6.2	7.8	6.4	5.7	7.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.2	4.1	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	19 876	19 876	15 622	207	789	1 521	1 775	2 253	1 555	2 675
1, attached	567	567	475	17	44	22	88	60	14	30
2	633	633	585	45	79	41	10	42	37	21
3 or 4	1 537	1 537	1 418	34	86	151	134	332	57	54
5 to 9	710	710	698	60	57	59	146	66	41	66
10 to 19	601	601	600	126	7	1	194	13	10	87
20 to 49	1 166	1 166	1 166	80	—	21	715	—	—	264
50 or more	389	389	389	185	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	3 365	3 365	602	32	221	75	63	16	18	5
Other	238	238	145	25	5	6	10	33	9	22
Occupied housing units	23 837	23 837	18 504	599	937	1 710	2 733	2 445	1 523	2 975
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	6 162	6 162	5 101	426	330	437	651	553	425	630
2 persons	7 942	7 942	6 101	110	319	650	919	817	587	1 092
3 persons	3 774	3 774	2 890	24	126	264	455	450	229	452
4 persons	3 705	3 705	2 773	27	93	222	460	383	182	507
5 persons	1 557	1 557	1 143	7	45	104	163	161	72	216
6 or more persons	697	697	496	5	24	33	85	81	28	78
Median, occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.18	1.50	1.93	2.14	2.28	2.32	2.07	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.31	1.72	1.94	2.09	2.65	2.35	2.04	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.89	1.89	1.81	1.50	1.91	2.38	1.78	2.24	2.20	1.93
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	23 444	23 444	18 248	589	906	1 685	2 705	2 401	1 500	2 950
1.01 to 1.50	320	320	203	5	19	18	27	36	21	23
1.51 or more	73	73	53	5	12	7	1	8	2	2
Mean	.42	.42	.40	.39	.47	.39	.40	.43	.40	.37
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 258	13 258	11 035	66	405	1 105	1 492	1 564	1 021	2 096
Less than \$20,000	801	801	548	29	162	42	3	68	90	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 262	3 262	2 714	19	162	409	71	546	524	301
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 777	3 777	3 326	10	71	450	330	656	279	536
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2 901	2 901	2 465	6	6	178	569	230	81	578
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 402	1 402	1 147	2	3	22	364	41	36	356
\$100,000 to \$149,999	762	762	590	—	—	4	117	16	5	231
\$150,000 to \$199,999	225	225	164	—	1	—	23	2	6	52
\$200,000 to \$249,999	66	66	41	—	—	—	11	1	—	15
\$250,000 to \$299,999	38	38	26	—	—	—	4	—	—	9
\$300,000 or more	24	24	14	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
Median (dollars)	52 600	52 600	52 700	22 500	23 400	43 700	72 000	44 100	36 000	66 600
Mean (dollars)	59 500	59 500	58 900	28 800	27 000	45 200	75 700	47 100	40 300	72 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	7 246	7 246	6 174	500	360	467	1 099	747	426	653
Median contract rent (dollars)	252	252	255	171	174	282	273	277	266	299
Mean contract rent (dollars)	262	262	266	179	181	279	285	276	275	328
With meals included in rent	48	48	47	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	423	423	428	—	239	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	6 841	6 841	5 913	486	338	440	1 075	721	411	631
No cash rent	357	357	214	14	19	27	24	26	15	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County—Con.							Casper city, Natrona County		
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
All housing units	1 638	1 069	864	512	1 681	2 050	863	811	1 276	2 414
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 471	846	685	373	1 419	1 809	432	599	928	1 881
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 102	614	496	291	1 197	1 496	355	98	561	868
Percent of occupied housing units.....	74.9	72.6	72.4	78.0	84.4	82.7	82.2	16.4	60.5	46.1
White.....	1 090	591	489	285	1 186	1 478	353	82	496	834
Black.....	1	1	—	3	—	6	—	12	29	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	15	3	3	5	7	2	1	2	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	4
Other race.....	4	7	2	—	5	3	—	2	31	18
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	19	16	11	4	18	24	—	5	62	29
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 075	583	480	282	1 173	1 457	353	79	465	824
Renter-occupied housing units.....	369	232	189	82	222	313	77	501	367	1 013
White.....	363	219	181	81	216	309	76	473	320	971
Black.....	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	13	18	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	9	3	—	4	2	1	2	1	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Other race.....	2	4	4	—	2	1	—	11	27	20
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	9	6	1	8	11	1	20	41	39
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	355	214	179	80	211	300	75	464	306	953
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	167	223	179	139	262	241	431	212	348	533
For sale only.....	51	33	21	14	111	66	12	7	46	75
For rent.....	68	97	27	15	32	80	2	122	73	203
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	10	20	5	16	11	2	10	31	41
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	9	7	9	10	3	377	—	2	7
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	34	74	104	96	85	81	36	73	196	207
Boarded up.....	2	11	9	7	—	4	—	1	16	25
ROOMS										
1 room.....	1	3	1	9	6	2	66	11	4	42
2 rooms.....	14	16	16	10	11	10	92	62	38	167
3 rooms.....	33	100	51	34	46	43	124	360	176	538
4 rooms.....	184	353	285	113	202	301	150	215	424	475
5 rooms.....	304	311	294	148	383	320	153	72	338	350
6 rooms.....	301	147	108	80	349	334	102	34	139	243
7 rooms.....	330	73	53	63	284	334	70	20	65	203
8 or more rooms.....	471	66	56	55	400	706	106	37	92	396
Median, all housing units.....	6.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	6.1	6.5	4.5	3.4	4.5	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.6	5.0	5.0	5.4	6.3	6.7	4.7	3.8	4.8	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.6	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.2	6.8	5.7	3.3	4.6	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.9	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.4	7.1	5.9	5.4	4.9	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.0	3.2	4.1	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1 detached.....	1 305	451	338	239	1 265	1 567	691	207	787	1 401
1 attached.....	29	50	15	3	35	28	2	17	44	61
2.....	6	21	9	2	11	4	2	45	79	176
3 or 4.....	131	12	13	10	54	77	—	34	86	240
5 to 9.....	15	7	5	—	—	—	—	60	57	112
10 to 19.....	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	126	7	111
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	86
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	204
Mobile home or trailer.....	148	523	479	252	310	313	159	32	211	2
Other.....	1	4	5	6	6	59	9	25	5	21
Occupied housing units.....	1 471	846	685	373	1 419	1 809	432	599	928	1 881
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	237	215	180	76	189	275	84	426	327	878
2 persons.....	417	323	236	121	452	535	169	110	314	543
3 persons.....	321	122	97	66	275	336	69	24	125	203
4 persons.....	296	114	107	59	311	425	77	7	93	153
5 persons.....	153	52	38	39	134	165	23	7	45	62
6 or more persons.....	47	20	27	12	58	73	10	5	24	42
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.75	2.14	2.19	2.41	2.75	2.78	2.28	1.50—	1.94	1.62
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.82	2.18	2.18	2.41	2.71	2.88	2.29	1.72	1.94	2.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.57	2.01	2.24	2.41	2.94	2.35	2.19	1.50—	1.92	1.50—
PERSONS PER ROOM										
.00 or less.....	1 460	815	654	362	1 392	1 789	424	589	897	1 851
.01 to 1.50.....	10	28	25	8	23	19	6	5	19	21
1.51 or more.....	1	3	6	3	4	1	2	5	12	9
Mean.....	43	48	49	48	46	42	43	39	47	38
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	973	275	190	118	804	1 215	196	66	405	778
Less than \$20,000.....	8	36	42	19	13	31	15	29	162	84
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	166	112	75	38	112	146	13	19	162	285
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	388	59	50	24	250	156	31	10	71	209
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	294	31	16	20	231	370	47	6	6	119
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	67	15	2	9	115	239	42	2	3	41
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	45	14	5	7	59	159	29	—	—	25
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	5	—	—	17	69	11	—	1	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	1	5	20	6	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	3
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	55 800	38 300	34 000	41 400	62 000	75 200	77 600	22 500	23 400	42 000
Mean (dollars).....	58 900	49 300	37 500	48 900	67 200	85 500	85 200	28 800	27 000	49 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	360	230	188	74	195	304	54	500	358	1 006
Median contract rent (dollars).....	295	222	227	220	309	286	244	171	174	204
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	318	227	233	241	317	311	268	179	181	227
With meals included in rent.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	41
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	325	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	455
No meals included in rent.....	343	208	173	56	172	277	39	486	336	941
No cash rent.....	15	21	15	18	23	27	15	14	19	24

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Notrono County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 895	3 135	2 707	1 520	1 737	3 193	1 607	5	—	3
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 708	2 733	2 350	1 117	1 520	2 949	1 447	3	—	3
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 239	1 627	1 605	699	1 088	2 292	1 085	2	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	72.5	59.5	68.3	62.6	71.6	77.7	75.0	66.7	—	—
White.....	1 221	1 604	1 570	692	1 070	2 264	1 073	2	—	—
Black.....	3	7	11	—	2	4	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	1	3	3	4	8	5	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	7	6	—	2	7	2	—	—	—
Other race.....	6	8	15	4	10	9	4	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	25	31	35	19	23	33	19	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 203	1 582	1 551	677	1 058	2 240	1 058	2	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	469	1 066	745	418	432	657	362	1	—	3
White.....	450	1 065	710	399	412	646	356	1	—	3
Black.....	1	15	12	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	6	9	9	4	1	4	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	3	8	2	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	10	17	6	7	10	5	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	21	34	26	25	22	13	10	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	440	1 046	691	381	401	639	348	1	—	3
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	187	402	357	403	217	244	160	2	—	—
For sale only.....	79	53	116	116	61	75	51	—	—	—
For rent.....	65	301	123	206	50	107	64	1	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	25	12	15	30	25	14	9	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	10	3	6	1	21	3	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	12	26	100	45	80	27	33	1	—	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	8	9	—	2	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	9	—	7	1	10	1	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	17	74	47	52	20	42	13	—	—	1
3 rooms.....	59	396	95	232	64	146	30	—	—	1
4 rooms.....	346	599	514	306	340	385	179	3	—	1
5 rooms.....	490	329	597	240	537	411	298	1	—	—
6 rooms.....	333	266	486	210	330	433	292	1	—	—
7 rooms.....	214	417	450	126	188	485	325	—	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	436	1 045	518	347	257	1 281	469	—	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.8	6.5	4.3	—	3.0
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.6	4.6	—	3.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.7	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.4	7.0	6.6	4.3	—	3.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	7.8	6.4	6.7	5.7	7.5	6.9	4.0	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.4	5.1	5.0	—	3.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 520	1 775	2 162	1 047	1 552	2 653	1 285	2	—	—
1, attached.....	22	88	59	59	14	26	29	—	—	—
2.....	41	10	42	124	37	21	6	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	151	134	332	142	57	53	131	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	59	146	66	76	41	66	15	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	1	194	13	46	10	87	3	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	21	715	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	74	63	—	17	17	3	137	3	—	—
Other.....	6	10	33	9	9	20	1	—	—	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 708	2 733	2 350	1 117	1 520	2 949	1 447	3	—	3
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	437	651	537	425	423	628	230	1	—	1
2 persons.....	650	919	780	374	586	1 076	410	2	—	2
3 persons.....	263	455	431	136	229	450	316	—	—	—
4 persons.....	221	460	366	113	182	504	293	—	—	—
5 persons.....	104	163	157	42	72	213	152	—	—	—
6 or more persons.....	33	85	79	27	28	78	46	—	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.14	2.28	2.32	1.86	2.08	2.29	2.76	1.75	—	1.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.09	2.65	2.35	1.93	2.04	2.36	2.83	2.00	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.37	1.78	2.23	1.66	2.20	1.92	2.57	1.50	—	1.75
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 683	2 705	2 306	1 099	1 497	2 924	1 436	3	—	3
1.01 to 1.50.....	18	27	36	13	21	23	10	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	7	1	8	5	2	2	1	—	—	—
Mean.....	.39	.40	.43	.36	.40	.37	.43	.38	—	.56
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 104	1 492	1 500	621	1 019	2 084	962	1	—	—
Less than \$20,000.....	42	3	62	50	90	14	8	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	409	71	526	174	523	300	164	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	450	330	634	186	278	533	384	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	178	569	222	94	81	576	292	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	22	364	34	44	36	355	66	—	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	117	15	40	5	230	43	1	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	23	2	21	6	50	4	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	11	1	4	—	15	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	4	—	4	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	43 700	72 000	44 100	48 200	36 000	66 700	55 800	112 500	—	—
Mean (dollars).....	45 100	75 700	47 100	60 700	40 200	72 500	58 800	112 500	—	—
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	466	1 099	736	415	426	646	354	1	—	3
Median contract rent (dollars).....	282	273	276	234	266	299	295	263	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	280	285	276	246	275	329	319	263	—	—
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	113	—	—	325	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	439	1 075	710	394	411	624	337	1	—	—
No cash rent.....	27	24	26	20	15	22	15	—	—	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con			Remainder of Natrona County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units.....	543	849	5	—	12	2	—	108	4	31
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	451	812	3	—	9	2	—	95	3	26
Owner-occupied housing units.....	382	716	1	—	7	1	—	84	3	17
Percent of occupied housing units.....	84.7	88.2	33.3	—	77.8	50.0	—	88.4	100.0	65.4
White.....	379	708	1	—	7	1	—	84	3	17
Black.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	371	703	1	—	7	1	—	82	3	17
Renter-occupied housing units.....	69	96	2	—	2	1	—	11	—	9
White.....	69	94	2	—	2	1	—	11	—	9
Black.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	68	93	2	—	2	1	—	11	—	9
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	92	37	2	—	3	—	—	13	1	5
For sale only.....	76	21	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1
For rent.....	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	5	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	2
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 rooms.....	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
3 rooms.....	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
4 rooms.....	36	41	1	—	4	1	—	16	1	3
5 rooms.....	160	64	1	—	5	—	—	26	1	2
6 rooms.....	132	152	2	—	1	—	—	28	1	11
7 rooms.....	103	160	—	—	1	1	—	13	—	6
8 or more rooms.....	104	422	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	7
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	7.5	5.0	—	4.7	5.5	—	5.8	5.5	6.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	7.6	4.4	—	4.7	5.5	—	6.0	5.8	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	7.5	5.0	—	4.6	5.5	—	5.7	6.0	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	7.7	6.0	—	4.9	7.0	—	5.7	6.0	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.8	4.5	—	4.0	4.0	—	5.8	—	5.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1 detached.....	443	784	4	—	2	1	—	91	3	22
1 attached.....	33	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
2.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	27	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	38	4	1	—	10	1	—	16	1	2
Other.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Occupied housing units.....	451	812	3	—	9	2	—	95	3	26
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	57	79	1	—	3	—	—	16	2	2
2 persons.....	126	207	2	—	5	—	—	37	1	16
3 persons.....	93	165	—	—	1	1	—	19	—	2
4 persons.....	116	245	—	—	—	1	—	17	—	3
5 persons.....	44	82	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3
6 or more persons.....	15	34	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.96	3.23	1.75	—	1.80	3.50	—	2.35	1.50—	2.19
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.93	3.29	2.00	—	2.00	4.00	—	2.29	1.50—	2.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.06	2.46	1.50—	—	1.50—	3.00	—	3.67	—	3.25
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	447	805	3	—	9	2	—	95	3	26
1.01 to 1.50.....	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	48	42	33	—	.39	.64	—	.43	.22	.39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	316	686	1	—	—	1	—	64	2	12
Less than \$20,000.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	74	7	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	171	69	1	—	—	—	—	22	1	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	60	262	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	7	173	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	109	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	47,700	80,300	52,500	—	—	137,500	—	44,300	42,500	60,000
Mean (dollars).....	49,600	92,400	52,500	—	—	137,500	—	46,400	42,500	77,700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	69	93	2	—	2	1	—	11	—	7
Median contract rent (dollars).....	371	398	625	—	163	213	—	304	—	269
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	359	424	625	—	163	213	—	292	—	261
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	69	89	1	—	2	1	—	11	—	7
No cash rent.....	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Natrono County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	31	1 064	864	102	482	509	976	1 138	1 201	858
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	24	843	685	58	72	370	752	968	997	429
Owner-occupied housing units.....	17	612	496	37	44	291	595	815	780	354
Percent of occupied housing units.....	70.8	72.6	72.4	63.8	61.1	78.6	79.1	84.2	78.2	82.5
White.....	17	589	489	37	44	285	589	807	770	352
Black.....	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	15	3	—	—	3	—	4	7	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	7	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	16	11	2	—	4	13	8	17	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	17	581	480	35	44	282	577	802	754	352
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	231	189	21	28	79	157	153	217	75
White.....	7	218	181	21	27	78	154	147	215	74
Black.....	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	9	3	—	—	—	3	4	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	4	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	9	6	1	1	1	3	7	9	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	7	213	179	20	27	77	151	143	207	73
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	7	221	179	44	410	139	224	170	204	429
For sale only.....	—	33	21	—	1	14	45	35	45	12
For rent.....	4	96	27	2	—	15	37	26	74	2
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	10	20	1	1	5	4	9	7	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	9	7	33	393	9	7	9	2	375
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—	2
Other vacant.....	1	73	104	8	13	96	131	83	76	36
Boarded up.....	—	11	9	1	—	7	12	—	4	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	3	1	3	44	9	2	6	—	65
2 rooms.....	1	16	16	4	74	9	12	10	8	92
3 rooms.....	3	100	51	13	127	33	37	39	37	124
4 rooms.....	5	350	285	25	127	112	265	166	260	149
5 rooms.....	6	310	294	26	62	148	288	223	256	152
6 rooms.....	9	146	108	15	20	80	153	217	182	100
7 rooms.....	5	73	53	9	9	63	110	181	174	70
8 or more rooms.....	2	66	56	7	19	55	109	296	284	106
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	3.5	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.7	4.5
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.6	5.4	5.4	6.3	6.1	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.3	6.1	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	20	449	338	63	202	239	532	822	783	687
1, attached.....	—	50	15	4	1	3	5	2	5	2
2.....	—	21	9	—	—	2	3	9	2	2
3 or 4.....	—	12	13	—	—	10	10	27	46	—
5 to 9.....	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	11	520	479	32	277	252	423	272	309	158
Other.....	—	4	5	3	2	3	3	6	56	9
Occupied housing units.....	24	843	685	58	72	370	752	968	997	429
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	7	214	180	13	22	75	116	132	196	83
2 persons.....	7	321	236	24	21	119	233	326	328	167
3 persons.....	5	122	97	8	16	66	125	182	171	69
4 persons.....	3	114	107	10	10	59	195	180	77	23
5 persons.....	1	52	38	1	1	39	90	83	83	73
6 or more persons.....	1	20	27	2	2	12	43	39	39	10
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.21	2.15	2.19	2.17	2.17	2.42	2.72	2.64	2.42	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.18	2.18	2.05	2.17	2.41	2.74	2.60	2.45	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.02	2.24	2.63	2.17	2.47	2.63	2.87	2.30	2.24
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	24	812	654	57	71	359	734	945	984	421
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	28	25	1	—	8	17	19	13	6
1.51 or more.....	—	3	6	—	—	3	1	4	—	2
Mean.....	.44	.48	.49	.47	.43	.48	.53	.45	.43	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	11	274	190	10	11	118	318	488	529	195
Less than \$20,000.....	—	36	42	3	—	19	90	11	29	15
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	112	75	2	2	38	105	38	139	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4	59	50	3	4	24	85	79	87	30
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2	31	16	1	—	20	30	171	108	47
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	15	2	1	2	9	1	108	66	42
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	13	5	—	2	7	4	57	50	29
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	5	—	—	1	—	3	17	22	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	12	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	1
Median (dollars).....	49 400	38 200	34 000	40 000	54 400	41 400	34 900	72 100	61 900	77 800
Mean (dollars).....	66 800	49 100	37 500	39 800	74 800	48 900	36 000	78 600	76 700	85 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	6	229	188	8	7	71	153	126	211	52
Median contract rent (dollars).....	262	222	227	90	—	220	196	268	233	238
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	246	227	233	144	—	241	201	289	258	259
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	6	207	173	4	—	56	132	103	188	38
No cash rent.....	—	21	15	4	7	15	21	23	23	14

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
Occupied housing units	23 203	23 703	17 967
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	16 087	16 087	11 996
Percent of occupied housing units	69.3	69.3	66.8
Renter-occupied housing units	7 116	7 116	5 971
Percent of occupied housing units	30.7	30.7	33.2
ROOMS			
1 room	79	79	53
2 rooms	480	480	417
3 rooms	1 655	1 655	1 435
4 rooms	3 854	3 854	2 780
5 rooms	4 447	4 447	3 093
6 rooms	3 515	3 515	2 659
7 rooms	3 179	3 179	2 492
8 or more rooms	5 994	5 994	5 038
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.5	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 detached	16 804	16 804	13 584
2 detached	397	397	348
3 or 4	417	417	388
5 or 6	1 068	1 068	981
7 or 8	541	541	537
9 or 10	455	455	454
11 or 12	762	762	762
13 or more	333	333	333
Mobile home or trailer	2 286	2 286	469
Other	140	140	111
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	6 012	6 012	4 968
2 persons	7 775	7 775	5 967
3 persons	3 662	3 662	2 798
4 persons	3 601	3 601	2 684
5 persons	1 489	1 489	1 083
6 or more persons	664	664	467
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.32	2.32	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.88	1.88	1.79
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	22 852	22 852	17 750
1.01 to 1.50	296	296	182
1.51 or more	55	55	35
Mean	41	41	40
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12 998	12 998	10 804
Less than \$20,000	770	770	518
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 164	3 164	2 629
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 706	3 706	2 281
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2 864	2 864	2 433
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 390	1 390	1 137
\$100,000 to \$149,999	54	54	383
\$150,000 to \$199,999	222	222	162
\$200,000 to \$249,999	66	66	41
\$250,000 to \$299,999	38	38	26
\$300,000 or more	24	24	16
Median (dollars)	52 900	52 900	53 000
Mean (dollars)	59 800	59 800	59 200
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6 946	6 946	5 905
Median contract rent (dollars)	253	253	256
Mean contract rent (dollars)	264	264	267
With meals included in rent	47	47	46
Mean contract rent (dollars)	427	427	433
No meals included in rent	6 549	6 549	5 650
No cash rent	350	350	209

Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA		Notrano County	
	Total	Casper city	Total	Casper city
Occupied housing units	163	152	163	152
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	85	76	85	76
Percent of occupied housing units	52.1	50.0	52.1	50.0
Renter-occupied housing units	78	76	78	76
Percent of occupied housing units	47.9	50.0	47.9	50.0
ROOMS				
1 room	1	1	1	1
2 rooms	5	5	5	5
3 rooms	20	19	20	19
4 rooms	41	41	41	41
5 rooms	28	26	28	26
6 rooms	18	15	18	15
7 rooms	22	19	22	19
8 or more rooms	28	26	28	26
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	107	100	107	100
1, attached	5	5	5	5
2	6	6	6	6
3 or 4	16	16	16	16
5 to 9	8	8	8	8
10 to 19	7	7	7	7
20 to 49	3	3	3	3
50 or more	4	4	4	4
Mobile home or trailer	6	6	6	6
Other	1	1	1	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	56	53	56	53
2 persons	37	36	37	36
3 persons	27	24	27	24
4 persons	22	20	22	20
5 persons	14	13	14	13
6 or more persons	7	6	7	6
Median, occupied housing units	2.19	2.14	2.19	2.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.13	2.09	2.13	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.29	2.21	2.29	2.21
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	156	145	156	145
1.01 to 1.50	4	4	4	4
1.51 or more	3	3	3	3
Mean .....	.49	.50	.49	.50
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units				
Less than \$20,000	77	71	77	71
\$20,000 to \$39,999	14	14	14	14
\$40,000 to \$59,999	26	22	26	22
\$60,000 to \$79,999	22	21	22	21
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11	10	11	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	4	4	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	39,500	39,800	39,500	39,800
Mean (dollars)	42,300	42,400	42,300	42,400
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units				
Median contract rent (dollars)	77	75	77	75
Mean contract rent (dollars)	201	199	201	199
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	237	237	237	237
No meals included in rent	76	74	76	74
No cash rent	—	—	—	—

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County
Occupied housing units	149	149
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	76	76
Percent of occupied housing units	51.0	51.0
Renter-occupied housing units	73	73
Percent of occupied housing units	49.0	49.0
ROOMS		
1 room	2	2
2 rooms	3	3
3 rooms	19	19
4 rooms	38	38
5 rooms	21	21
6 rooms	19	19
7 rooms	19	19
8 or more rooms	28	28
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	87	87
1, attached	3	3
2	3	3
3	16	16
3 or 4	5	5
5 to 9	3	3
10 to 19	3	3
20 to 49	3	3
50 or more	3	3
Mobile home or trailer	26	26
Other	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	32	32
2 persons	50	50
3 persons	28	28
4 persons	21	21
5 persons	16	16
6 or more persons	2	2
Median, occupied housing units	2.35	2.35
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.56	2.56
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.17	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	144	144
1.01 to 1.50	4	4
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	47	47
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	55	55
Less than \$20,000	4	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	21	21
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12	12
\$60,000 to \$79,999	11	11
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	-	-
\$300,000 or more	-	-
Median (dollars)	44,200	44,200
Mean (dollars)	50,200	50,200
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	71	71
Median contract rent (dollars)	225	225
Mean contract rent (dollars)	231	231
With meals included in rent	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	68	68
No meals included in rent	-	-
No cash rent	3	3

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14 Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
Occupied housing units	663	663	552
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	371	371	298
Percent of occupied housing units	56.0	56.0	54.0
Renter-occupied housing units	292	292	254
Percent of occupied housing units	44.0	44.0	46.0
ROOMS			
1 room	8	8	7
2 rooms	20	20	20
3 rooms	47	47	46
4 rooms	142	142	123
5 rooms	151	151	119
6 rooms	91	91	72
7 rooms	73	73	57
8 rooms	109	109	94
9 or more rooms	51	109	94
Median occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	5.1
Median owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 detached	432	432	375
1 attached	16	16	15
2 detached	20	20	19
2 attached	43	43	41
3 or 4	23	23	23
5 to 9	13	13	13
10 to 19	25	25	25
20 to 49	4	4	4
50 or more	82	82	32
Mobile home or trailer	5	5	5
Other			
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	141	141	125
2 persons	172	172	139
3 persons	116	116	100
4 persons	135	135	107
5 persons	64	64	54
6 or more persons	35	35	27
Median occupied housing units	2.66	2.66	2.62
Median owner-occupied housing units	2.85	2.85	2.88
Median renter-occupied housing units	2.43	2.43	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	629	629	523
1.01 to 1.50	21	21	16
1.51 or more	13	13	13
Mean	.61	.61	.61
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	293	293	254
Less than \$20,000	37	37	36
\$20,000 to \$39,999	106	106	86
\$40,000 to \$59,999	68	68	63
\$60,000 to \$79,999	53	53	46
\$80,000 to \$99,999	17	17	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9	9	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	2	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999			
\$300,000 or more			
Median (dollars)	41,000	41,000	41,600
Mean (dollars)	47,100	47,100	45,800
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	284	284	251
Median contract rent (dollars)	227	227	226
Mean contract rent (dollars)	239	239	239
With meals included in rent			
Median contract rent (dollars)	272	272	243
No meals included in rent	12	12	8

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA		Natrona County	
	22 804	17 650	Total	Casper city
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	15 848	11 814		
Percent of occupied housing units	69.5	66.9		
Renter-occupied housing units	6 956	5 836		
Percent of occupied housing units	30.5	33.1		
ROOMS				
1 room	73	48		
2 rooms	471	408		
3 rooms	1 623	1 407		
4 rooms	3 779	2 716		
5 rooms	4 353	3 024		
6 rooms	3 455	2 615		
7 rooms	3 132	2 456		
8 or more rooms	5 918	4 976		
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.8		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.0		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.2		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	16 527	13 358		
1, attached	390	341		
2	405	376		
3 or 4	1 040	954		
5 to 9	531	527		
10 to 19	445	444		
20 to 49	749	749		
50 or more	332	332		
Mobile home or trailer	2 247	460		
Other	138	109		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	5 919	4 885		
2 persons	7 671	5 887		
3 persons	3 597	2 741		
4 persons	3 517	2 623		
5 persons	1 454	1 058		
6 or more persons	646	456		
Median, occupied housing units	2.21	2.17		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.32	2.30		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.87	1.78		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	22 465	17 442		
1.01 to 1.50	288	177		
1.51 or more	51	31		
Mean .....	.41	.40		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12 802	10 644		
Less than \$20,000	745	494		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 099	2 582		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 666	3 226		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2 822	2 397		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 375	1 124		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	748	579		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	220	161		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	66	41		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	37	26		
\$300,000 or more	24	14		
Median (dollars)	53 000	53 100		
Mean (dollars)	60 000	59 300		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6 792	5 773		
Median contract rent (dollars)	253	257		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	264	268		
With meals included in rent	47	46		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	427	433		
No meals included in rent	6 403	5 523		
No cash rent	342	204		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Natrono County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrono County									
	Casper, WY MSA	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
ANCESTRY												
All persons	61 226	46 742	950	2 100	4 150	7 094	6 478	3 483	8 106	4 551	2 043	1 696
Ancestry specified	55 363	42 256	848	1 765	3 775	6 459	5 826	3 039	7 153	4 138	1 942	1 392
Single ancestry	27 819	21 255	326	1 092	2 128	2 829	3 201	1 651	3 284	1 979	999	553
Multiple ancestry	27 544	21 001	522	673	1 647	3 630	2 625	1 388	3 869	2 159	944	839
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	5 863	4 486	102	335	375	635	652	444	953	413	101	304
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	122 452	93 484	1 900	4 200	8 300	14 188	12 956	6 966	16 212	9 102	4 086	3 392
Arab	276	191	6	—	—	75	71	8	7	—	47	5
Austrian	44	21	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	6	—	—
Belgian	154	93	—	—	—	10	24	55	89	36	—	26
Canadian	550	411	37	33	40	77	78	136	114	80	57	15
Czech	1 304	999	67	140	58	187	125	106	278	199	165	61
Danish	2 372	1 550	148	181	586	1 788	1 064	807	1 832	1 002	362	229
Dutch	13 235	10 101	11	35	165	282	288	15	38	24	9	22
English	248	141	74	—	—	—	—	170	556	344	154	110
French (except Basque)	3 376	2 545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	337	282	6	8	43	64	36	31	26	—	5	—
German	23 139	17 508	317	572	1 580	2 763	2 536	1 087	3 247	1 878	825	622
Greek	322	293	—	—	60	8	82	48	18	—	6	—
Hungarian	112	81	216	306	650	30	958	19	1	8	—	—
Irish	10 865	7 964	5	30	234	1 312	297	624	1 342	814	391	338
Italian	1 875	1 568	38	40	245	136	273	76	35	134	76	47
Lithuanian	57	37	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	2 884	2 168	18	40	245	420	273	129	35	259	88	74
Polish	1 587	1 304	—	—	—	—	257	64	179	69	40	39
Portuguese	188	175	—	—	27	—	53	—	42	6	—	8
Romanian	19	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	390	296	16	14	31	10	—	28	53	34	—	—
Scotch-Irish	2 826	2 164	60	82	199	246	236	99	562	124	104	82
Scottish	2 216	1 668	78	46	99	423	194	101	330	143	72	55
Slovak	333	292	—	15	43	45	35	29	50	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	57	57	—	—	—	10	47	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	2 900	2 272	43	45	182	319	248	111	542	358	96	99
Swiss	559	445	12	7	41	200	28	21	26	33	16	31
Ukrainian	60	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	18
United States or American	2 147	1 712	15	181	279	235	222	172	209	151	72	32
Welsh	1 062	834	30	27	58	178	89	87	126	49	43	30
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	77	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	—	—
Other ancestries	45 588	34 861	678	2 306	3 331	4 668	5 399	2 882	5 687	3 167	1 435	1 420
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tallies for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County—Con.										Casper city, Natrona County									
		Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)							
ANCESTRY																					
All persons		1 036	4 135	5 401	1 110	950	2 100	3 853	4 141	7 094	6 162	2 495	3 483	8 020							
Ancestry specified		966	3 645	5 041	1 074	848	1 765	3 637	3 766	6 459	5 579	2 306	3 039	7 105							
Single ancestry		486	1 955	2 509	679	326	1 092	1 816	2 119	3 816	2 496	1 136	1 651	3 262							
Multiple ancestry		486	1 690	2 532	395	522	1 092	1 821	1 647	3 280	2 496	1 136	1 388	3 843							
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		70	490	360	36	102	335	216	375	635	583	189	444	915							
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																					
Total ancestries reported		2 072	8 270	10 802	2 220	1 900	4 200	7 706	8 282	14 188	12 324	4 990	6 966	16 040							
Arab		2	8	1	8	6	—	8	—	75	71	—	8	7							
Austrian		—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Belgian		—	32	34	—	—	—	45	—	10	33	—	—	—							
Canadian		—	46	80	4	—	7	56	40	77	24	6	—	89							
Czech		12	109	106	61	37	33	58	58	190	78	93	136	114							
Danish		55	139	297	76	67	140	123	96	187	115	119	106	278							
Dutch		326	1 174	1 438	330	148	181	760	586	1 788	946	697	807	1 826							
English		2	42	37	6	11	—	—	—	37	—	5	15	38							
Finnish		59	192	169	24	74	35	275	159	282	281	297	170	542							
French (except Basque)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
French Canadian		2	31	12	6	6	8	43	43	64	36	11	31	26							
German		367	1 657	2 004	440	317	572	1 333	1 580	2 763	2 476	895	1 087	3 212							
Greek		—	—	17	11	—	—	7	60	8	82	25	48	18							
Hungarian		—	—	23	15	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	19	10							
Irish		191	664	926	143	216	306	728	650	1 312	917	439	624	1 344							
Italian		16	39	287	44	5	30	186	234	136	297	18	76	235							
Lithuanian		—	—	29	—	6	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—							
Lithuanian		69	240	353	29	38	40	106	245	420	273	41	129	345							
Polish		15	52	106	22	18	40	55	160	298	257	79	64	179							
Portuguese		—	—	38	—	—	—	14	27	—	53	—	—	42							
Romanian		—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Russian		8	14	70	3	16	14	74	31	10	—	—	—	—							
Scotch-Irish		59	160	255	64	60	82	245	199	246	189	197	28	53							
Scotch-Irish		41	136	137	29	78	46	154	99	243	184	23	101	562							
Slovak		5	29	32	—	—	15	44	43	45	35	6	29	30							
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Swedish		50	106	242	42	43	45	185	182	319	248	116	111	536							
Swiss		4	25	43	3	12	7	47	41	200	19	6	21	26							
Ukrainian		2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
United States or American		8	116	102	40	15	181	144	279	235	222	24	172	209							
Welsh		9	67	101	27	30	27	82	58	178	89	38	87	126							
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—							
Yugoslavian		4	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	15							
Other ancestries		750	3 111	3 641	779	678	2 306	2 755	3 319	4 668	5 083	1 728	2 882	5 589							
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																					
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Argentinian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.										Remainder of Natrona County				
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
ANCESTRY															
All persons	4 479	—	—	—	—	1 316	2 633	16	—	—	—	9	—	—	316
Ancestry specified	4 066	—	—	—	—	1 127	2 543	16	—	—	—	9	—	—	247
Single ancestry	1 945	—	—	—	—	759	1 203	16	—	—	—	9	—	—	118
Multiple ancestry	2 121	—	—	—	—	368	1 340	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	129
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	413	—	—	—	—	189	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	8 958	—	—	—	—	2 632	5 266	32	—	—	—	18	—	—	632
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	23	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	80	—	—	—	—	57	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	199	—	—	—	—	52	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
English	989	—	—	—	—	506	867	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
Finnish	19	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	344	—	—	—	—	33	53	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	7
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German	1 858	—	—	—	—	343	1 072	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	797	—	—	—	—	198	424	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Italian	118	—	—	—	—	28	189	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	259	—	—	—	—	81	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	69	—	—	—	—	7	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	6	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	34	—	—	—	—	6	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scottish-Irish	124	—	—	—	—	30	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
Scottish	143	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	353	—	—	—	—	27	100	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Swiss	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	151	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	49	—	—	—	—	15	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 121	—	—	—	—	1 210	1 522	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	316
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Natrona County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....													
Ancestry specified.....													
Single ancestry.....													
Multiple ancestry.....													
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....													
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....													
Arab.....													
Austrian.....													
Belgian.....													
Canadian.....													
Czech.....													
Danish.....													
Dutch.....													
English.....													
Finnish.....													
French (except Basque).....													
French Canadian.....													
German.....													
Greek.....													
Hungarian.....													
Irish.....													
Italian.....													
Lithuanian.....													
Norwegian.....													
Polish.....													
Portuguese.....													
Romanian.....													
Russian.....													
Scotch-Irish.....													
Scottish.....													
Slovak.....													
Subsaharan African.....													
Swedish.....													
Swiss.....													
Ukrainian.....													
United States or American.....													
Welsh.....													
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....													
Yugoslavian.....													
Other ancestries.....													
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....													
Central American.....													
Costa Rican.....													
Guatemalan.....													
Honduran.....													
Nicaraguan.....													
Panamanian.....													
Salvadoran.....													
Central American, origin not specified.....													
South American.....													
Argentinean.....													
Chilean.....													
Colombian.....													
Ecuadorian.....													
Peruvian.....													
Venezuelan.....													
Other South American.....													

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County						
		Total	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	61 226	61 226	46 742	950	2 100	4 150	7 094	6 478	3 483	8 106
Native	60 350	60 350	45 996	915	1 977	4 076	7 066	6 231	3 475	8 069
Foreign born	876	876	746	35	123	74	28	247	8	37
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	103	103	77	5	16	6	10	2	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	56 565	56 565	43 155	904	1 943	3 852	6 585	5 879	3 228	7 532
In linguistically isolated households	213	213	171	5	51	12	10	25	-	-
Speak a language other than English	2 125	2 125	1 775	66	250	181	175	302	76	220
Do not speak English "very well"	640	640	496	24	56	70	60	66	23	72
Speak Spanish	1 231	1 231	1 022	36	214	115	109	145	43	106
Do not speak English "very well"	378	378	298	12	46	43	41	42	15	27
Linguistically isolated	146	146	117	-	51	-	-	25	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	85	85	55	7	11	-	-	9	8	13
Do not speak English "very well"	50	50	44	7	-	-	-	9	8	13
Linguistically isolated	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	17 410	17 410	13 296	137	576	1 029	2 125	1 851	729	2 659
Preprimary school	1 273	1 273	997	-	34	92	96	99	53	287
Public school	848	848	618	-	4	62	57	77	42	171
Elementary or high school	11 769	11 769	8 707	58	376	702	1 501	1 299	479	1 519
Public school	11 525	11 525	8 535	58	376	695	1 469	1 283	479	1 503
College	4 368	4 368	3 592	79	166	235	528	453	197	853
Public college	4 062	4 062	3 376	57	159	215	511	434	191	824
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	38 433	38 433	29 337	729	1 355	2 740	4 214	3 853	2 418	5 127
Less than 9th grade	1 684	1 684	1 208	63	248	93	76	253	107	181
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 984	3 984	2 781	101	281	344	277	346	291	185
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11 922	11 922	8 348	287	456	976	1 000	1 016	832	1 372
Some college, no degree	10 023	10 023	7 880	166	248	655	1 255	1 044	609	1 515
Associate degree	2 997	2 997	2 383	61	42	161	296	403	226	330
Bachelor's degree	5 566	5 566	4 845	40	61	382	992	599	261	1 153
Graduate or professional degree	2 257	2 257	1 892	11	19	129	318	192	92	391
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.3	85.3	86.4	77.5	61.0	84.1	91.6	84.5	83.5	92.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.4	20.4	23.0	7.0	5.9	18.6	31.1	20.5	14.6	30.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	405	405	408	475	367	529	317	612	392	286
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 654	1 654	1 575	869	2 335	1 599	1 648	1 470	1 690	1 624
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 021	2 021	1 986	2 233	1 930	1 889	2 239	1 727	1 862	2 039
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	56 565	56 565	43 155	904	1 943	3 852	6 585	5 879	3 228	7 532
Same house	26 791	26 791	19 624	360	1 067	1 761	3 049	2 536	1 971	3 310
Different house in United States	29 534	29 534	23 313	518	876	2 091	3 509	3 286	1 231	4 173
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 697	13 697	11 631	292	517	1 130	1 786	1 633	599	2 106
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4 392	4 392	2 358	7	105	200	255	447	116	392
Different MSA/PMSA	4 734	4 734	3 912	98	87	334	630	504	123	593
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 711	6 711	5 412	121	167	427	838	702	393	1 082
Abroad	240	240	218	26	-	-	27	57	26	49
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	52 262	52 262	46 742	950	2 100	4 150	7 094	6 329	3 483	8 020
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	43 465	43 465	38 865	406	1 736	3 642	5 601	5 471	3 095	6 935
Rural population	8 964	8 964	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	86
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 456	3 456	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	23
On farms	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	28 106	28 106	21 492	330	645	1 876	3 432	2 941	1 637	3 813
Car, truck, or van	26 216	26 216	20 169	250	602	1 710	3 213	2 822	1 552	3 541
Drove alone	23 234	23 234	17 878	211	533	1 472	2 974	2 513	1 358	3 052
Carpooled	2 982	2 982	2 291	39	69	238	239	309	194	489
Public transportation (including taxicab)	23	23	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	21	21	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	754	754	530	51	17	51	97	30	35	89
Other means	305	305	222	9	11	36	42	-	13	52
Worked at home	808	808	561	10	15	79	80	89	37	131
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.04	1.07	1.08	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	15.3	14.7	9.2	16.6	12.9	11.8	14.1	15.1	15.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 474	1 474	1 020	-	77	93	118	94	117	184
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	4 664	4 664	3 390	53	126	329	493	378	254	575
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10 581	10 581	8 313	129	159	617	1 602	1 227	590	1 526
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	3 988	3 988	3 070	27	50	283	512	458	248	534
All other times	6 591	6 591	5 138	111	218	475	627	695	391	863
Worked in MSA of residence	26 686	26 686	20 485	308	613	1 771	3 219	2 850	1 541	3 591
Casper city	20 337	20 337	16 723	288	520	1 337	2 664	2 301	1 303	2 970
Evansville town	450	450	243	-	26	34	76	54	-	24
Remainder of Natrona County	5 899	5 899	3 519	20	67	400	479	495	238	597
Worked outside MSA of residence	1 420	1 420	1 007	22	32	105	213	91	96	222
Douglas city	53	53	34	-	-	-	17	-	-	9
Glenrock town	44	44	33	-	-	-	19	8	-	-
Remainder of Converse County	276	276	201	-	11	23	20	46	42	53
Rawlins city	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Saratoga town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Carbon County	194	194	158	-	-	-	28	3	22	47
Worked elsewhere	843	843	571	22	21	82	129	34	32	103

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Natrona County—Con.							Casper city, Natrona County		
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.D2	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 551	2 043	1 696	1 036	4 135	5 401	1 110	950	2 100	3 853
Native	4 497	1 989	1 696	1 006	4 116	5 334	1 101	915	1 977	3 810
Foreign born	54	54	—	30	19	67	9	35	123	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	18	—	—	5	11	1	5	16	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 127	1 922	1 538	965	3 789	4 944	1 050	904	1 943	3 617
In linguistically isolated households	19	26	—	—	5	11	9	5	51	—
Speak a language other than English	130	100	38	37	60	124	46	66	250	198
Do not speak English "very well"	49	58	21	10	19	23	18	24	56	8
Speak Spanish	72	43	38	26	25	73	11	36	214	87
Do not speak English "very well"	19	34	21	8	5	11	4	12	46	—
Linguistically isolated	12	15	—	—	5	9	9	—	51	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	7	26	—	4	—	—	—	7	11	—
Do not speak English "very well"	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 327	437	434	332	1 330	1 764	277	137	576	1 040
Preprimary school	88	14	23	41	112	144	20	—	34	40
Public school	56	14	23	27	74	104	18	—	4	25
Elementary or high school	904	303	333	239	1 008	1 244	198	58	376	627
Public school	866	303	326	234	979	1 222	198	58	376	575
College	335	120	78	52	210	376	59	79	166	373
Public college	328	120	69	41	168	339	41	57	159	323
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 736	1 459	1 010	634	2 513	3 219	775	729	1 355	2 533
Less than 9th grade	48	102	111	44	45	72	25	63	248	76
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	317	240	205	79	270	246	44	101	281	320
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	804	653	410	255	1 012	827	276	287	456	638
Some college, no degree	907	330	224	163	555	832	146	166	248	664
Associate degree	197	80	33	48	229	318	69	61	42	287
Bachelor's degree	337	22	27	35	256	616	137	40	61	328
Graduate or professional degree	126	32	—	10	146	308	78	11	19	220
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.7	76.6	68.7	80.6	87.5	90.1	91.1	77.5	61.0	84.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.9	3.7	2.7	7.1	16.0	28.7	27.7	7.0	5.9	21.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	359	320	929	156	268	260	413	475	367	508
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 587	1 810	2 273	1 990	1 794	1 678	1 702	869	2 335	1 107
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 101	1 769	2 100	2 011	2 195	2 021	1 575	2 233	1 930	1 970
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 127	1 922	1 538	965	3 789	4 944	1 050	904	1 943	3 617
Same house	1 544	1 066	871	509	1 781	2 297	639	360	1 067	1 626
Different house in United States	2 562	856	667	456	2 002	2 635	403	518	876	1 991
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 249	277	272	165	739	992	178	292	517	910
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	314	317	225	129	563	475	91	7	105	215
Different MSA/PMSA	492	66	77	51	352	597	60	98	87	316
Not in on MSA/PMSA	507	196	93	111	348	571	74	121	167	550
Abroad	21	—	—	—	6	12	8	26	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 479	1 407	1 643	—	1 821	4 422	16	950	2 100	3 853
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 703	1 267	1 529	—	1 638	3 747	16	406	1 736	2 792
Rural population	72	636	53	1 036	2 314	979	1 094	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	25	278	29	295	307	307	195	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	26	252	—	85	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 172	953	688	492	2 043	2 575	532	330	645	1 776
Car, truck, or van	2 106	900	643	431	1 914	2 444	492	250	602	1 606
Drove alone	1 832	850	571	376	1 740	2 253	440	211	533	1 403
Carpooled	274	50	72	55	174	191	52	39	69	203
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	5	—	—	—	3	5	10	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	5	—	—	—	1	5	10	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	8	21	22	34	12	51	21	51	17	105
Other means	14	22	—	2	20	30	4	9	11	36
Worked at home	44	5	23	25	97	47	10	10	15	29
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.03	1.06	1.07	1.05	1.04	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.3	15.4	16.1	20.1	20.0	14.5	21.5	9.2	16.6	12.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	171	62	41	38	120	155	22	—	77	69
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	446	191	87	101	333	443	133	53	126	301
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	736	315	230	144	855	898	227	129	159	485
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	218	126	116	63	227	512	67	27	50	301
All other times	557	254	191	121	411	520	73	111	218	591
Worked in MSA of residence	2 093	914	652	456	1 915	2 464	487	308	613	1 724
Casper city	1 618	538	373	223	1 207	1 837	319	288	520	1 442
Evansville town	7	18	5	24	38	112	18	—	26	—
Remainder of Natrona County	468	358	274	209	670	515	150	20	67	282
Worked outside MSA of residence	79	39	36	36	128	111	45	22	32	52
Douglas city	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	8
Glenrock town	—	—	—	—	8	6	3	—	—	—
Remainder of Converse County	—	—	—	6	48	12	12	—	11	—
Rawlins city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saratoga town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Carbon County	31	4	11	—	4	—	7	—	—	9
Worked elsewhere	48	35	25	30	68	93	4	22	21	35

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 141	7 094	6 162	2 495	3 483	8 020	4 479	—	—	—
Native	4 067	7 066	5 915	2 460	3 475	7 983	4 425	—	—	—
Foreign born	74	28	247	35	8	37	54	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	10	2	23	—	—	6	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 843	6 585	5 598	2 317	3 228	7 461	4 066	—	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	12	10	25	40	—	—	19	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	181	175	290	101	76	220	126	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	70	60	66	57	23	72	45	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	115	109	133	67	43	106	72	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	43	41	42	44	15	27	19	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	25	20	—	—	12	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	9	—	8	13	7	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	9	—	8	13	7	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 026	2 125	1 761	571	729	2 650	1 318	—	—	—
Preprimary school	92	96	99	66	53	287	86	—	—	—
Public school	62	57	77	36	42	171	56	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	699	1 501	1 217	342	479	1 519	897	—	—	—
Public school	692	1 469	1 201	332	479	1 503	864	—	—	—
College	235	528	445	163	197	844	335	—	—	—
Public college	215	511	426	154	191	815	328	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 734	4 214	3 665	1 610	2 418	5 067	2 704	—	—	—
Less than 9th grade	93	76	229	61	107	181	48	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	344	277	326	224	291	185	317	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	973	1 000	997	416	832	1 344	795	—	—	—
Some college, no degree	652	1 255	967	381	609	1 515	893	—	—	—
Associate degree	161	296	393	124	226	320	192	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	382	992	561	236	261	1 131	337	—	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	129	318	192	168	92	391	122	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.0	91.6	84.9	82.3	83.5	92.8	86.5	—	—	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.7	31.1	20.5	25.1	14.6	30.0	17.0	—	—	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	529	317	628	482	392	292	345	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 599	1 648	1 408	1 459	1 690	1 659	1 571	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 889	2 239	1 706	2 365	1 862	2 039	2 101	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 843	6 585	5 598	2 317	3 228	7 461	4 066	—	—	—
Same house	1 761	3 049	2 347	1 148	1 971	3 255	1 508	—	—	—
Different house in United States	2 082	3 509	3 194	1 169	1 231	4 157	2 537	—	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 130	1 786	1 633	541	599	2 106	1 244	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	200	255	434	137	116	392	314	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	334	630	478	251	123	593	488	—	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	418	838	649	240	393	1 066	491	—	—	—
Abroad	—	27	57	—	26	49	21	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 141	7 094	6 162	2 495	3 483	8 020	4 479	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 633	5 601	5 349	1 887	3 095	6 935	3 703	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 870	3 432	2 818	1 005	1 637	3 761	2 145	—	—	—
Car, truck, or van	1 704	3 213	2 728	912	1 552	3 489	2 079	—	—	—
Drove alone	1 466	2 974	2 419	797	1 358	3 007	1 805	—	—	—
Carpooled	238	239	309	115	194	482	274	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	51	97	30	41	35	89	8	—	—	—
Other means	36	42	—	9	13	52	14	—	—	—
Worked at home	79	80	60	43	37	131	44	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.04	1.07	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	11.8	14.1	16.0	15.1	15.2	20.4	—	—	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	93	118	84	12	117	184	162	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	329	493	357	137	254	568	441	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	614	1 602	1 192	396	590	1 515	731	—	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	280	512	448	137	248	522	214	—	—	—
All other times	475	627	677	280	391	841	553	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	765	3 219	2 727	965	1 541	3 539	2 071	—	—	—
Casper city	331	2 664	2 245	834	1 303	2 937	1 596	—	—	—
Evansville town	34	76	45	9	—	24	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Natrona County	400	479	437	122	238	578	468	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	105	213	91	40	96	222	74	—	—	—
Douglas city	—	17	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Glenrock town	—	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Converse County	23	20	46	—	42	53	—	—	—	—
Rawlins city	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Saratoga town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Carbon County	—	28	3	18	22	47	31	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	82	129	34	22	32	103	43	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.			Remainder of Natrona County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 316	2 633	16	—	—	9	—	316	—	86
Native	1 308	2 579	16	—	—	9	—	316	—	86
Foreign born	8	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 189	2 388	16	—	—	9	—	281	—	71
In linguistically isolated households	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	8	75	9	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	419	944	—	—	—	3	—	90	—	9
Preprimary school	41	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	25	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	343	649	—	—	—	3	—	82	—	—
Public school	343	643	—	—	—	3	—	82	—	—
College	35	192	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	9
Public college	20	177	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	774	1 518	16	—	—	6	—	188	—	60
Less than 9th grade	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	50	65	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	331	279	—	—	—	3	—	19	—	28
Same college, no degree	179	351	—	—	—	3	—	77	—	—
Associate degree	86	195	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Bachelor's degree	92	415	9	—	—	—	—	38	—	22
Graduate or professional degree	26	197	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.2	94.7	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	76.6	—	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	40.3	100.0	—	—	—	—	20.2	—	36.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	400	140	—	—	—	—	—	394	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 551	1 723	—	—	—	—	—	5 000	—	500
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 670	1 784	—	—	—	—	—	2 000	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 189	2 388	16	—	—	9	—	281	—	71
Same house	545	987	—	—	—	—	—	189	—	55
Different house in United States	644	1 389	16	—	—	9	—	92	—	16
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	342	531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	105	78	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	79	419	16	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	118	361	—	—	—	9	—	53	—	16
Abroad	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 316	2 633	16	—	—	9	—	167	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 300	2 412	16	—	—	9	—	122	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	—	86
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	23
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	734	1 339	—	—	—	6	—	123	—	52
Car, truck, or van	734	1 300	—	—	—	6	—	94	—	52
Drive alone	709	1 196	—	—	—	6	—	94	—	45
Carpooled	25	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.02	1.04	—	—	—	1.00	—	1.00	—	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	14.4	—	—	—	6.5	—	13.9	—	11.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	21	83	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	60	271	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	7
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	429	471	—	—	—	3	—	35	—	11
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	92	239	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	12
All other times	132	242	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	22
Worked in MSA of residence	715	1 298	—	—	—	6	—	123	—	52
Casper city	538	1 025	—	—	—	6	—	56	—	33
Evansville town	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Remainder of Natrona County	170	258	—	—	—	—	—	58	—	19
Worked outside MSA of residence	19	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenrock town	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Converse County	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rawlins city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saratoga town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Carbon County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	19	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	72	2 043	1 696	144	153	1 036	2 248	2 819	2 768	1 094
Native	72	1 989	1 696	144	153	1 006	2 235	2 808	2 755	1 085
Foreign born	—	54	—	—	—	30	13	11	13	9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1
Persons 5 years and over	61	1 922	1 538	144	153	965	2 076	2 600	2 556	1 034
In linguistically isolated households	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	9
Speak a language other than English	4	100	38	—	9	37	12	52	49	37
Do not speak English "very well"	4	58	21	—	3	10	3	19	8	18
Speak Spanish	—	43	38	—	9	26	12	25	33	11
Do not speak English "very well"	—	34	21	—	3	8	3	—	2	4
Linguistically isolated	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	9
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	26	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	9	437	434	34	35	332	723	911	820	277
Preprimary school	2	14	23	7	—	41	57	71	41	20
Public school	—	14	23	7	—	27	51	49	41	18
Elementary or high school	7	303	333	27	26	239	584	665	595	198
Public school	2	303	326	27	26	234	574	636	579	198
College	—	120	78	—	9	52	82	175	184	59
Public college	—	120	69	—	9	41	79	148	162	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	32	1 459	1 010	110	102	634	1 296	1 739	1 701	759
Less than 9th grade	—	102	111	8	—	44	71	35	56	25
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	240	205	17	7	79	190	220	181	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9	653	410	63	61	255	568	681	548	276
Some college, no degree	14	330	224	14	26	163	289	376	481	146
Associate degree	5	80	33	8	—	48	85	143	123	69
Bachelor's degree	—	22	27	—	8	35	76	164	201	128
Graduate or professional degree	4	32	—	—	—	10	17	120	111	71
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	76.6	68.7	77.3	93.1	80.6	79.9	85.3	86.1	90.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	3.7	2.7	—	7.8	7.1	7.2	16.3	18.3	26.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	667	320	929	—	—	156	358	203	388	413
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 500	1 810	2 273	1 579	2 000	1 990	2 000	1 984	1 637	1 702
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 769	2 100	3 000	3 000	2 011	2 140	2 405	2 314	1 575
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	61	1 922	1 538	144	153	965	2 076	2 600	2 556	1 034
Same house	36	1 066	871	99	88	509	1 069	1 236	1 310	639
Different house in United States	25	856	667	45	65	456	999	1 358	1 246	387
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	5	277	272	8	7	165	296	397	461	178
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	317	225	16	21	129	367	458	397	91
Different MSA/PMSA	4	66	77	—	6	51	97	273	178	44
Not in an MSA/PMSA	16	196	93	21	31	111	239	230	210	74
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	—	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	1 407	1 643	—	—	—	—	505	1 789	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	1 267	1 529	—	—	—	—	338	1 335	—
Rural population	72	636	53	144	153	1 036	2 248	2 314	979	1 094
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	25	278	29	58	—	295	1 835	307	307	195
On farms	—	—	—	—	37	26	100	252	—	85
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	27	953	688	78	89	492	1 029	1 309	1 236	532
Car, truck, or van	27	900	643	70	70	431	938	1 180	1 144	492
Drove alone	27	850	571	33	52	376	774	1 031	1 057	440
Carpooled	—	50	72	37	18	55	164	149	87	52
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	21	22	8	6	34	55	12	45	21
Other means	—	22	—	—	—	2	5	20	30	4
Worked at home	—	5	23	—	13	25	31	97	14	10
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.03	1.06	1.36	1.21	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.04	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	15.4	16.1	28.0	16.4	20.1	15.0	21.2	14.7	21.5
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	9	62	41	15	3	38	83	99	72	22
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	5	191	87	19	26	101	239	273	172	133
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	5	315	230	16	28	144	401	426	427	227
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	4	126	116	5	—	63	104	135	273	67
All other times	4	254	191	23	19	121	171	279	278	73
Worked in MSA of residence	22	914	652	51	77	456	995	1 200	1 166	487
Casper city	22	538	373	40	12	223	511	669	812	319
Evansville town	—	18	5	—	—	24	5	31	97	18
Remainder of Natrona County	—	358	274	11	65	209	479	500	257	150
Worked outside MSA of residence	5	39	36	27	12	36	34	109	70	45
Douglas city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Glenrock town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3
Remainder of Converse County	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	48	6	12
Rowles city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saratoga town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Carbon County	—	4	11	—	6	—	4	4	—	7
Worked elsewhere	5	35	25	27	6	30	27	49	64	4

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Notrono County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Notrono County						
		Total	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	45 221	45 221	34 685	853	1 554	3 181	5 181	4 640	2 753	6 041
In labor force	30 471	30 471	23 165	387	763	2 057	3 663	3 212	1 808	4 056
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.4	67.4	66.8	45.4	49.1	64.7	70.7	69.2	65.7	67.1
Civilian labor force	30 385	30 385	23 101	387	763	2 057	3 653	3 200	1 791	4 031
Employed	28 391	28 391	21 694	330	653	1 900	3 468	2 941	1 699	3 838
Unemployed	1 994	1 994	1 407	57	110	157	185	259	92	193
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	6.6	6.1	14.7	14.4	7.6	5.1	8.1	5.1	4.8
Not in labor force	14 750	14 750	11 520	466	791	1 124	1 518	1 428	945	1 985
Institutionalized persons	496	496	496	85	—	—	34	—	—	102
Enrolled in school	2 335	2 335	1 844	28	81	136	281	316	106	370
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	5 360	5 360	4 369	285	345	500	351	547	487	689
Females 16 years and over	23 500	23 500	18 286	428	981	1 707	2 760	2 394	1 490	3 133
In labor force	13 454	13 454	10 350	148	431	949	1 630	1 447	856	1 799
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.3	57.3	56.6	34.6	43.9	55.6	59.1	60.4	57.4	57.4
Civilian labor force	13 436	13 436	10 340	148	431	949	1 620	1 447	856	1 799
Employed	12 701	12 701	9 824	128	374	908	1 537	1 344	822	1 723
Unemployed	735	735	516	20	57	41	83	103	34	76
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	5.0	13.5	13.2	4.3	5.1	7.1	4.0	4.2
With own children under 6 years	4 094	4 094	3 170	31	120	302	509	509	193	556
In labor force	2 420	2 420	1 901	20	89	170	234	290	105	425
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 636	4 636	3 431	26	174	313	598	425	202	588
In labor force	3 454	3 454	2 595	20	123	229	423	342	163	466
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	5 908	5 908	4 578	35	190	419	671	777	302	759
All parents present in household in labor force	3 336	3 336	2 622	23	129	250	316	377	162	553
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	11 526	11 526	8 578	40	402	694	1 452	1 198	475	1 515
All parents present in household in labor force	7 866	7 866	5 960	30	248	430	917	842	358	1 149
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 597	3 597	2 699	58	111	232	485	370	145	512
Not enrolled in school	589	589	409	37	23	64	67	80	8	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	221	221	147	37	12	26	31	16	—	9
Not high school graduate	247	247	184	25	17	38	12	26	—	9
Employed	125	125	91	—	5	19	—	26	—	—
Unemployed	29	29	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	93	93	79	25	6	19	12	—	—	9
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	28 391	28 391	21 694	330	653	1 900	3 468	2 941	1 699	3 838
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 542	3 542	2 953	36	37	182	646	332	190	547
Professional specialty occupations	4 364	4 364	3 615	15	82	292	594	475	178	818
Technicians and related support occupations	892	892	707	—	26	79	97	112	57	146
Sales occupations	3 823	3 823	3 043	30	69	268	551	427	169	489
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 555	4 555	3 641	50	127	258	589	509	287	818
Private household occupations	79	79	57	8	—	—	21	—	—	6
Protective service occupations	378	378	299	—	11	28	34	60	8	32
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 276	3 276	2 474	69	159	274	311	282	256	317
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	571	571	214	10	5	16	27	26	33	34
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 336	3 336	2 346	73	65	302	235	322	224	370
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 119	1 119	760	—	13	79	119	120	92	91
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 392	1 392	851	14	14	68	122	154	114	74
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 064	1 064	734	25	45	54	122	122	91	96
Construction	1 790	1 790	1 190	36	8	86	155	180	149	140
Manufacturing	2 158	2 158	1 523	50	30	177	272	159	120	209
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 115	2 115	1 525	10	44	116	262	269	99	288
Wholesale and retail trade	6 866	6 866	5 308	83	157	532	827	765	398	859
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 737	1 737	1 537	11	62	85	293	186	71	340
Business and repair services	1 519	1 519	1 168	33	60	100	112	181	120	186
Professional and related services	6 845	6 845	5 525	47	177	526	958	752	378	1 076
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	28 391	28 391	21 694	330	653	1 900	3 468	2 941	1 699	3 838
Private wage and salary workers	21 178	21 178	16 148	252	518	1 436	2 614	2 189	1 237	2 718
Government workers	4 615	4 615	3 664	41	109	252	627	476	345	651
Local government workers	2 377	2 377	1 818	8	37	132	333	278	136	348
Self-employed workers	2 438	2 438	1 763	27	26	202	209	239	105	440
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	33 438	33 438	25 462	509	914	2 230	4 034	3 487	1 972	4 553
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	25 663	25 663	19 470	377	616	1 669	3 011	2 776	1 472	3 453
50 to 52 weeks	17 710	17 710	13 410	194	402	1 115	2 176	1 816	971	2 404
40 to 49 weeks	2 904	2 904	2 344	36	85	206	355	377	211	372
27 to 39 weeks	1 960	1 960	1 436	40	47	122	211	226	105	270
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	3 574	3 574	2 760	57	109	269	409	311	215	537
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	38 568	38 568	29 192	466	1 173	2 583	4 755	4 041	2 180	5 096
With a mobility or self-care limitation	854	854	675	32	47	57	143	101	91	67
With a mobility limitation	511	511	372	17	19	49	68	42	55	24
In labor force	121	121	93	8	—	—	33	23	5	7
With a self-care limitation	519	519	416	15	47	27	84	68	51	61
With a work disability	2 862	2 862	2 048	83	142	207	245	250	201	269
In labor force	1 211	1 211	812	28	17	46	108	99	69	132
Prevented from working	1 284	1 284	947	55	104	126	115	127	119	71
No work disability	35 706	35 706	27 144	383	1 031	2 376	4 510	3 791	1 979	4 827
In labor force	28 485	28 485	21 743	342	710	1 923	3 514	3 061	1 653	3 770
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 071	6 071	4 933	302	381	598	382	587	556	818
With a mobility or self-care limitation	834	834	752	62	102	69	48	70	92	100
With a mobility limitation	689	689	607	51	93	48	35	54	85	82
With a self-care limitation	433	433	394	51	43	43	21	54	44	45
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 043	2 043	1 646	39	138	235	227	226	155	277
Mean family income (dollars)	23 629	23 629	25 936	8 344	13 960	17 062	29 364	38 424	24 808	29 531
1 worker	4 616	4 616	3 413	33	216	297	577	490	258	543
Mean family income (dollars)	34 147	34 147	36 400	23 269	14 994	27 284	33 488	25 332	26 499	44 913
2 or more workers	10 140	10 140	7 659	89	213	683	1 209	1 056	561	1 406
Mean family income (dollars)	42 558	42 558	43 267	22 062	19 688	35 878	50 171	37 957	33 710	49 685

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County—Con.							Casper city, Natrona County		
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 207	1 623	1 241	737	2 838	3 741	854	853	1 554	3 091
In labor force	2 284	1 113	810	539	2 146	2 726	545	387	763	1 928
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.2	68.6	65.3	73.1	75.6	72.9	63.8	45.4	49.1	62.4
Civilian labor force	2 284	1 105	810	539	2 138	2 723	542	387	763	1 928
Employed	2 185	985	688	495	2 082	2 592	531	330	653	1 786
Unemployed	99	120	122	44	56	131	11	57	110	142
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	10.9	15.1	8.2	2.6	4.8	2.0	14.7	14.4	7.4
Not in labor force	923	510	431	198	692	1 015	309	466	791	1 163
Institutionalized persons	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	32
Enrolled in school	173	58	42	48	120	235	36	28	81	145
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	143	158	150	49	195	221	118	285	345	580
Females 16 years and over	1 655	798	602	367	1 377	1 886	424	428	981	1 563
In labor force	1 001	495	326	228	924	1 185	211	148	431	763
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.5	62.0	54.2	62.1	67.1	62.8	49.8	34.6	43.9	48.8
Civilian labor force	1 001	487	326	228	924	1 185	211	148	431	763
Employed	989	441	300	198	893	1 138	208	128	374	706
Unemployed	12	46	26	30	31	47	3	20	57	57
Percent of civilian labor force	1.2	9.4	8.0	13.2	3.4	4.0	1.4	13.5	13.2	7.5
With own children under 6 years	310	81	116	82	290	392	70	31	120	177
In labor force	191	32	71	48	223	222	23	20	89	73
With own children 6 to 17 years only	370	147	117	97	396	512	72	26	174	217
In labor force	307	113	67	81	284	378	54	20	123	131
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	524	140	182	105	399	570	90	35	190	248
All parents present in household in labor force	274	60	106	66	281	307	31	23	129	112
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	897	291	322	242	971	1 263	190	40	402	545
All parents present in household in labor force	720	180	189	179	648	788	114	30	248	345
Persons 16 to 19 years	244	90	107	73	221	367	46	58	111	237
Not enrolled in school	55	22	33	6	20	44	2	37	23	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	15	5	6	—	22	1	37	12	8
Not high school graduate	6	—	27	3	6	27	—	25	17	19
Employed	6	—	22	6	6	8	—	—	5	11
Unemployed	—	—	5	3	—	1	—	—	6	8
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	25	6	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 185	985	688	495	2 082	2 592	531	330	653	1 786
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	290	52	74	36	200	328	75	36	37	264
Professional specialty occupations	231	59	27	38	304	603	98	15	82	306
Technicians and related support occupations	79	7	—	20	105	52	30	—	26	59
Sales occupations	397	122	110	50	259	366	36	30	69	275
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	383	164	75	60	293	417	50	50	127	225
Private household occupations	—	6	—	3	7	—	4	8	—	10
Protective service occupations	36	14	—	7	23	53	—	—	11	42
Service occupations, except protective and household	248	133	88	49	229	220	26	69	159	231
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	17	10	28	89	23	68	10	5	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	240	192	124	74	326	307	77	73	65	126
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	74	51	94	31	67	61	26	—	13	78
Transportation and material moving occupations	137	102	57	75	101	110	27	14	14	90
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52	66	29	24	79	52	14	25	45	60
Construction	171	97	83	62	122	173	42	36	8	79
Manufacturing	150	156	87	39	151	189	53	50	30	192
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	191	80	35	61	214	177	47	10	44	76
Wholesale and retail trade	579	283	218	89	482	591	73	83	157	418
Finance, insurance, and real estate	145	27	7	10	109	157	40	11	62	120
Business and repair services	100	64	65	46	85	117	16	33	60	124
Professional and related services	461	140	83	75	471	649	129	47	177	432
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 185	985	688	495	2 082	2 592	531	330	653	1 786
Private wage and salary workers	1 692	829	561	344	1 582	1 871	413	252	518	1 343
Government workers	308	87	41	93	325	493	66	41	109	310
Local government workers	114	34	29	49	178	266	29	8	37	156
Self-employed workers	177	69	72	51	175	222	45	27	26	133
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 436	1 191	887	589	2 312	2 967	606	509	914	2 151
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 957	946	641	468	1 919	2 334	473	377	616	1 587
50 to 52 weeks	1 379	630	358	315	1 461	1 697	378	194	402	1 039
40 to 49 weeks	245	90	78	34	150	247	27	36	85	191
27 to 39 weeks	83	72	72	53	139	186	16	40	47	153
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	237	135	107	54	167	306	82	57	109	308
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 781	1 428	1 087	671	2 610	3 498	718	466	1 173	2 397
With a mobility or self-care limitation	41	69	41	2	27	30	5	32	47	47
With a mobility limitation	34	58	24	2	27	22	5	17	19	29
In labor force	—	20	5	—	—	—	3	8	—	10
With a self-care limitation	21	37	22	2	9	15	5	15	47	28
With a work disability	186	155	130	41	189	157	38	83	142	297
In labor force	112	44	57	29	115	52	23	28	17	146
Prevented from working	65	111	60	10	40	89	6	55	104	104
No work disability	2 595	1 273	957	630	2 421	3 341	680	383	1 031	2 100
In labor force	2 140	1 036	749	493	1 998	2 652	504	342	710	1 700
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	183	187	154	66	220	240	133	302	381	662
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	5	13	6	14	27	7	62	102	123
With a mobility limitation	36	5	13	6	14	27	7	51	93	82
With a self-care limitation	18	5	6	4	9	11	4	51	43	53
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	73	83	25	7	77	74	65	39	138	136
Mean family income (dollars)	19 901	12 387	8 964	5 706	13 990	10 081	22 222	8 344	13 960	27 148
1 worker	283	214	215	78	256	370	78	33	216	290
Mean family income (dollars)	37 795	19 397	19 815	28 816	27 656	45 780	37 588	23 269	14 994	67 000
2 or more workers	834	328	215	183	836	1 013	195	89	213	546
Mean family income (dollars)	41 904	31 633	30 279	37 762	47 962	53 438	39 287	22 062	19 688	42 291

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 172	5 181	4 443	1 885	2 753	5 970	3 155	—	—	—
In labor force	2 051	3 663	3 080	1 122	1 808	3 985	2 249	—	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.7	70.7	69.3	59.5	65.7	66.8	71.3	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	2 051	3 653	3 068	1 122	1 791	3 960	2 249	—	—	—
Employed	1 894	3 468	2 818	1 014	1 699	3 776	2 158	—	—	—
Unemployed	157	185	250	108	92	184	91	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	5.1	8.1	9.6	5.1	4.6	4.0	—	—	—
Not in labor force	1 121	1 518	1 363	763	945	1 985	906	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	34	—	—	—	102	243	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	136	281	316	51	106	370	173	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	500	351	502	420	487	689	138	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	1 704	2 760	2 297	1 039	1 490	3 091	1 621	—	—	—
In labor force	949	1 630	1 392	495	856	1 757	984	—	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	55.7	59.1	60.6	47.6	57.4	56.8	60.7	—	—	—
Civilian labor force	949	1 620	1 392	495	856	1 757	984	—	—	—
Employed	908	1 537	1 289	472	822	1 690	972	—	—	—
Unemployed	41	83	103	23	34	67	12	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	5.1	7.4	4.6	4.0	3.8	1.2	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	302	509	489	188	193	538	298	—	—	—
In labor force	170	234	281	105	105	407	191	—	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	310	598	407	114	202	588	370	—	—	—
In labor force	229	423	324	78	163	466	307	—	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	419	671	744	269	302	744	513	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	250	316	368	152	162	538	274	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	691	1 452	1 129	418	475	1 515	888	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	430	917	795	289	358	1 149	720	—	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	229	485	361	113	145	512	224	—	—	—
Not enrolled in school	64	67	80	43	8	9	35	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	26	31	16	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	38	12	26	22	—	9	6	—	—	—
Employed	19	—	26	22	—	—	6	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	19	12	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 894	3 468	2 818	1 014	1 699	3 776	2 158	—	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	182	646	323	164	190	534	285	—	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	292	594	467	192	178	797	227	—	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	79	97	105	6	57	146	79	—	—	—
Sales occupations	268	551	385	118	169	483	392	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	258	589	480	88	287	803	379	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	21	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	28	34	60	13	8	32	36	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	274	311	282	209	256	310	244	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	27	26	10	33	34	18	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	302	235	312	98	224	370	235	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	79	119	120	37	92	91	74	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	65	122	154	15	114	74	137	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54	122	104	52	91	96	52	—	—	—
Construction	86	155	152	70	149	140	171	—	—	—
Manufacturing	177	272	148	56	120	199	150	—	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	113	262	269	45	99	281	191	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	529	827	723	259	398	859	566	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	85	293	186	58	71	340	140	—	—	—
Business and repair services	100	112	171	58	120	174	100	—	—	—
Professional and related services	526	958	737	290	378	1 049	457	—	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 894	3 468	2 818	1 014	1 699	3 776	2 158	—	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 430	2 614	2 122	743	1 237	2 663	1 678	—	—	—
Government workers	252	627	468	188	345	644	304	—	—	—
Local government workers	132	333	270	110	136	348	114	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	202	209	201	83	105	440	168	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 221	4 034	3 346	1 204	1 972	4 491	2 393	—	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 666	3 011	2 672	883	1 472	3 391	1 926	—	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 112	2 176	1 745	574	971	2 369	1 370	—	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	206	355	363	106	211	351	236	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	122	211	226	93	105	270	70	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	269	409	283	167	215	537	233	—	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 574	4 755	3 903	1 429	2 180	5 025	2 734	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	143	101	36	91	67	41	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	49	68	42	27	55	24	34	—	—	—
In labor force	—	33	23	7	5	7	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	27	84	68	9	51	61	21	—	—	—
With a work disability	204	245	250	120	201	269	182	—	—	—
In labor force	46	108	99	41	69	132	108	—	—	—
Prevented from working	126	115	127	46	119	71	65	—	—	—
No work disability	2 370	4 510	3 653	1 309	1 979	4 756	2 552	—	—	—
In labor force	1 917	3 514	2 943	1 045	1 653	3 699	2 109	—	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	598	382	528	456	556	818	178	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	48	70	41	92	100	45	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	48	35	54	41	85	82	36	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	43	21	54	22	44	45	18	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	235	227	189	161	155	277	69	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	17 062	29 364	43 977	25 595	24 808	29 531	20 741	—	—	—
1 worker	297	577	481	204	258	534	283	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	27 284	33 488	24 746	45 581	26 499	45 164	37 795	—	—	—
2 or more workers	680	1 209	1 017	330	561	1 384	821	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	35 966	50 171	37 606	36 957	33 710	49 863	42 176	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.			Remainder of Natrona County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	853	1 759	16	—	—	9	—	197	—	71
In labor force	752	1 377	—	—	—	6	—	132	—	71
Percent of persons 16 years and over	88.2	78.3	—	—	—	66.7	—	67.0	—	100.0
Civilian labor force	752	1 377	—	—	—	6	—	132	—	71
Employed	752	1 346	—	—	—	6	—	123	—	62
Unemployed	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Percent of civilian labor force	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	—	12.7
Not in labor force	101	382	16	—	—	3	—	65	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	16	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	16	56	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—
Females 16 years and over	412	891	9	—	—	3	—	97	—	42
In labor force	332	613	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	42
Percent of females 16 years and over	80.6	68.8	—	—	—	—	—	56.7	—	100.0
Civilian labor force	332	613	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	42
Employed	332	594	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	33
Unemployed	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Percent of civilian labor force	—	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.4
With own children under 6 years	112	213	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	18
In labor force	99	127	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	18
With own children 6 to 17 years only	143	282	—	—	—	3	—	18	—	—
In labor force	121	210	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	149	294	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	15
All parents present in household in labor force	125	173	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	15
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	344	679	—	—	—	3	—	69	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	245	434	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	51	173	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	—
Not enrolled in school	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	752	1 346	—	—	—	6	—	123	—	62
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	100	192	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13
Professional specialty occupations	104	361	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	21
Technicians and related support occupations	31	22	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Sales occupations	88	215	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	118	237	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	15
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	64	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	170	136	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	34	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	32	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
Construction	62	82	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
Manufacturing	60	69	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	10
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	49	86	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7
Wholesale and retail trade	214	275	—	—	—	3	—	42	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	72	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	43	73	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	12
Professional and related services	119	355	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	27
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	752	1 346	—	—	—	6	—	123	—	62
Private wage and salary workers	626	922	—	—	—	6	—	67	—	55
Government workers	80	296	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	7
Local government workers	35	139	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Self-employed workers	46	123	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	762	1 456	9	—	—	9	—	141	—	62
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	686	1 183	—	—	—	3	—	104	—	62
50 to 52 weeks	599	859	—	—	—	3	—	71	—	35
40 to 49 weeks	41	163	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	21
27 to 39 weeks	7	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	25	148	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	837	1 703	16	—	—	9	—	138	—	71
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	14	34	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	823	1 669	9	—	—	6	—	138	—	71
In labor force	752	1 359	—	—	—	6	—	118	—	71
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16	56	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	—	15 121	—	—	—	—	—	10 056	—	—
1 worker	71	162	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Mean family income (dollars)	24 175	52 887	33 500	—	—	—	—	56 653	—	30 000
2 or more workers	289	520	—	—	—	3	—	39	—	22
Mean family income (dollars)	41 687	61 505	—	—	—	15 905	—	47 113	—	38 489

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Notrono County—Con.									
	Troct 10 (pt.)	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13.01	Troct 13.02	Troct 14.01 (pt.)	Troct 14.02	Troct 15 (pt.)	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 16.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	52	1 623	1 241	118	140	737	1 543	1 985	1 982	838
In labor force	35	1 113	810	85	89	539	1 138	1 394	1 349	545
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.3	68.6	65.3	72.0	63.6	73.1	73.8	70.2	68.1	65.0
Civilian labor force	35	1 105	810	85	89	539	1 138	1 386	1 346	542
Employed	27	985	688	78	89	495	1 037	1 330	1 246	531
Unemployed	8	120	122	7	—	44	101	56	100	11
Percent of civilian labor force	22.9	10.9	15.1	8.2	—	8.2	8.9	4.0	7.4	2.0
Not in labor force	17	510	431	33	51	198	405	591	633	293
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	58	42	—	6	48	103	104	94	36
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	5	158	150	11	17	49	94	179	165	118
Females 16 years and over	34	798	602	61	50	367	785	965	995	415
In labor force	17	495	326	36	27	228	503	592	572	211
Percent of females 16 years and over	50.0	62.0	54.2	59.0	54.0	62.1	64.1	61.3	57.5	50.8
Civilian labor force	17	487	326	36	27	228	503	592	572	211
Employed	17	441	300	36	27	198	457	561	544	208
Unemployed	—	46	26	—	—	30	46	31	28	3
Percent of civilian labor force	—	9.4	8.0	—	—	13.2	9.1	5.2	4.9	1.4
With own children under 6 years	12	81	116	8	—	82	160	178	179	70
In labor force	—	32	71	8	—	48	91	124	95	23
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	147	117	18	15	97	235	253	230	72
In labor force	—	113	67	11	9	81	175	163	168	54
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	11	140	182	7	—	105	221	250	276	90
All parents present in household in labor force	—	60	106	7	—	66	130	156	134	31
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	9	291	322	27	19	242	565	627	584	190
All parents present in household in labor force	—	180	189	13	13	179	414	403	354	114
Persons 16 to 19 years	20	90	107	8	12	73	166	170	194	46
Not enrolled in school	20	22	33	—	6	6	37	20	34	2
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	15	5	—	—	6	17	—	14	1
Not high school graduate	—	—	27	—	—	3	10	6	17	—
Employed	—	—	22	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Unemployed	—	—	5	—	—	3	6	—	10	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	27	985	688	78	89	495	1 037	1 330	1 246	531
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5	52	74	—	5	36	84	100	136	75
Professional specialty occupations	4	59	27	—	—	38	52	200	242	98
Technicians and related support occupations	—	7	—	—	—	20	17	74	30	30
Sales occupations	5	122	110	—	—	50	87	171	151	36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	164	75	7	—	60	155	175	180	50
Private household occupations	—	6	—	—	—	3	2	7	—	4
Protective service occupations	—	14	—	—	—	7	17	23	18	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	133	88	8	22	49	145	165	155	26
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	17	10	47	46	28	44	83	11	68
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	192	124	5	—	74	176	156	171	77
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	51	94	11	—	31	75	33	38	26
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	102	57	—	9	75	109	81	78	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	66	29	—	7	24	74	62	36	14
Construction	—	97	83	—	—	62	137	60	91	42
Manufacturing	—	156	87	11	—	39	57	91	120	53
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	80	35	—	5	61	96	165	91	47
Wholesale and retail trade	13	283	218	—	19	89	234	268	316	73
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	27	7	—	—	10	16	37	58	40
Business and repair services	—	64	65	—	—	46	52	42	44	16
Professional and related services	4	140	83	15	—	75	186	352	294	129
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	27	985	688	78	89	495	1 037	1 330	1 246	531
Private wage and salary workers	14	829	561	46	69	344	721	956	949	413
Government workers	4	87	41	15	10	93	178	245	197	66
Local government workers	—	34	29	15	—	49	125	143	127	29
Self-employed workers	9	69	72	17	10	51	136	129	99	45
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	43	1 191	887	87	102	589	1 207	1 550	1 511	597
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	31	946	641	71	80	468	930	1 233	1 151	473
50 to 52 weeks	9	630	358	64	59	315	678	862	838	378
40 to 49 weeks	9	90	78	—	21	34	73	109	84	27
27 to 39 weeks	13	73	72	7	—	53	64	132	94	16
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	4	135	107	—	—	54	104	142	158	82
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	47	1 428	1 087	107	113	671	1 435	1 773	1 795	702
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	69	41	—	6	2	12	27	17	5
With a mobility limitation	—	58	24	—	6	2	3	27	14	5
In labor force	—	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
With a self-care limitation	—	37	22	—	6	2	12	9	10	5
With a work disability	4	155	130	14	21	41	117	175	123	31
In labor force	4	44	57	14	5	29	74	115	34	23
Prevented from working	—	111	60	—	—	10	36	33	81	6
No work disability	43	1 273	957	93	92	630	1 318	1 598	1 672	671
In labor force	31	1 036	749	71	74	493	1 050	1 246	1 293	504
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5	187	154	11	27	66	108	204	184	133
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	5	13	—	—	6	10	14	27	7
With a mobility limitation	—	5	13	—	—	6	10	14	27	7
With a self-care limitation	—	5	6	—	—	4	—	9	11	4
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4	83	25	—	—	7	45	69	62	65
Mean family income (dollars)	5 400	12 387	8 964	—	—	5 706	18 064	15 612	9 105	22 222
1 worker	—	214	215	31	9	78	174	185	208	71
Mean family income (dollars)	—	19 397	19 815	35 129	18 700	28 816	24 498	28 993	40 243	37 992
2 or more workers	13	328	215	23	39	183	381	547	493	195
Mean family income (dollars)	24 695	31 633	30 279	33 461	19 642	37 762	36 526	51 278	44 929	39 287

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County							
		Total	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	23 758	23 758	18 397	565	915	1 691	2 703	2 474	1 537	2 938	
Less than \$5,000	1 430	1 430	1 128	102	107	111	148	119	88	85	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 268	2 268	1 819	177	191	181	186	238	129	176	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 460	2 460	1 893	117	214	177	235	218	195	234	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 534	4 534	3 441	104	250	352	486	484	455	380	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 415	4 415	3 316	52	118	359	394	571	328	555	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 519	4 519	3 558	13	24	292	559	527	206	768	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 975	2 975	2 268	—	11	167	484	263	94	478	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	544	544	477	—	—	36	117	32	18	134	
\$100,000 or more	613	613	497	—	—	16	94	22	24	128	
Median (dollars)	27 586	27 586	27 698	10 102	13 805	25 562	32 679	27 792	22 948	35 663	
Mean (dollars)	33 245	33 245	33 823	12 628	15 705	28 342	37 396	31 563	26 714	41 846	
Families	16 799	16 799	12 718	161	567	1 215	2 013	1 772	974	2 226	
Median income (dollars)	32 469	32 469	33 366	15 521	14 288	26 688	39 911	29 282	25 533	40 620	
Males 15 years and over with income	21 026	21 026	15 917	425	552	1 432	2 398	2 161	1 223	2 843	
Median income (dollars)	21 343	21 343	21 728	8 534	12 420	18 558	26 440	20 949	19 023	26 795	
Percent year-round full-time workers	54.1	54.1	53.4	28.7	32.2	46.2	59.7	54.3	44.0	54.4	
Median income (dollars)	28 566	28 566	29 419	18 750	18 182	25 650	36 201	26 795	21 508	33 288	
Females 15 years and over with income	20 163	20 163	15 826	413	861	1 503	2 335	2 089	1 309	2 678	
Median income (dollars)	8 807	8 807	9 001	6 282	6 590	8 588	9 154	9 135	10 026	9 748	
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.3	31.3	31.0	17.4	26.0	30.1	31.5	30.8	33.1	32.0	
Median income (dollars)	16 951	16 951	17 110	11 154	13 919	17 422	18 464	18 338	17 039	16 311	
Per capita income (dollars)	12 992	12 992	13 424	8 065	6 852	11 702	14 294	11 908	11 907	15 494	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	23 758	23 758	18 397	565	915	1 691	2 703	2 474	1 537	2 938	
With earnings	19 625	19 625	14 976	303	606	1 326	2 366	2 078	1 212	2 494	
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 394	32 394	32 900	14 875	14 379	27 254	35 155	29 104	24 230	38 797	
With Social Security income	5 544	5 544	4 414	286	381	476	400	580	506	677	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 407	8 407	8 560	6 514	7 107	9 008	9 992	8 454	8 708	8 678	
With public assistance income	1 357	1 357	1 081	39	132	100	132	169	49	120	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 596	3 596	3 785	4 740	2 597	2 904	3 131	3 841	7 196	4 578	
With retirement income	3 049	3 049	2 405	18	173	281	269	266	298	439	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 202	9 202	9 278	3 354	5 634	9 134	11 239	9 728	8 619	11 801	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	37 945	37 945	39 181	18 987	16 506	30 138	43 043	34 526	30 383	46 013	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 908	34 908	35 200	15 649	15 628	28 017	38 717	29 060	23 743	43 479	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 431	41 431	43 760	20 767	17 478	32 088	48 468	41 655	35 609	48 616	
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 098	42 098	43 836	21 237	18 588	34 141	48 681	39 024	33 150	48 798	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 920	40 920	41 811	22 732	20 405	35 063	47 048	34 548	29 107	47 972	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 275	43 275	45 819	20 513	17 131	33 471	50 353	43 559	35 794	49 554	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 389	15 389	15 978	15 987	12 612	12 356	12 875	15 446	21 480	21 830	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 501	11 501	11 950	7 476	9 376	7 339	10 686	13 153	11 826	17 417	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 839	25 839	27 189	21 133	19 708	27 107	21 816	24 468	35 077	35 337	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All income levels in 1989											
Families	16 799	16 799	12 718	161	567	1 215	2 013	1 772	974	2 226	
Householder worked in 1989	13 702	13 702	10 343	108	364	846	1 702	1 441	732	1 863	
With related children under 18 years	9 298	9 298	7 034	56	323	608	1 148	1 054	437	1 149	
With related children under 5 years	3 600	3 600	2 799	37	126	252	439	455	200	419	
Married-couple families	13 964	13 964	10 455	92	382	964	1 688	1 399	751	1 981	
Householder worked in 1989	11 642	11 642	8 722	78	217	736	1 465	1 174	557	1 656	
With related children under 18 years	7 061	7 061	5 236	30	170	423	863	733	301	947	
With related children under 5 years	2 810	2 810	2 146	16	58	183	336	336	138	366	
Female householder, no husband present	2 205	2 205	1 816	69	166	197	300	306	171	199	
Householder worked in 1989	1 514	1 514	1 248	30	128	81	212	200	137	161	
With related children under 18 years	1 779	1 779	1 454	26	139	156	260	266	104	163	
With related children under 5 years	668	668	547	21	54	69	95	113	46	45	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 489	8 489	6 862	436	419	581	794	929	706	856	
Nonfamily householder	6 959	6 959	5 679	404	348	476	690	702	563	712	
65 years and over	2 146	2 146	1 789	242	153	165	53	155	211	199	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	60 346	60 346	45 913	865	2 100	4 150	7 060	6 478	3 467	7 748	
Persons under 18 years	17 757	17 757	13 375	106	615	1 136	2 128	2 073	784	2 291	
Related children under 18 years	17 620	17 620	13 258	106	592	1 124	2 128	2 032	777	2 274	
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 016	13 016	9 711	60	435	826	1 619	1 433	522	1 700	
Persons 65 years and over	6 071	6 071	4 933	302	381	598	382	587	556	818	
Persons 75 years and over	2 056	2 056	1 695	181	153	168	60	171	195	245	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	1 644	1 644	1 221	21	177	161	192	181	86	76	
Percent below poverty level	9.8	9.8	9.6	13.0	31.2	13.3	9.5	10.2	8.8	3.4	
Householder worked in 1989	1 023	1 023	754	7	125	51	113	84	51	62	
With related children under 18 years	1 346	1 346	1 021	21	130	127	162	155	74	76	
With related children under 5 years	660	660	504	21	52	71	79	83	41	40	
Married-couple families	645	645	428	—	93	44	18	76	28	16	
Householder worked in 1989	454	454	304	—	53	32	18	39	22	16	
With related children under 18 years	401	401	263	—	53	26	—	50	16	16	
With related children under 5 years	235	235	163	—	12	26	—	39	9	16	
Female householder, no husband present	902	902	739	21	78	107	174	105	42	60	
Householder worked in 1989	497	497	413	7	66	19	95	45	20	46	
With related children under 18 years	871	871	714	21	71	101	162	105	42	60	
With related children under 5 years	397	397	323	21	34	45	79	44	32	24	
Unrelated individuals	1 799	1 799	1 439	149	143	110	99	160	121	118	
Nonfamily householder	1 208	1 208	949	136	88	34	65	83	82	71	
65 years and over	395	395	316	92	42	7	—	24	35	17	
Persons	6 979	6 979	5 227	242	729	579	550	786	344	375	
Percent below poverty level	11.6	11.6	11.4	28.0	34.7	14.0	7.8	12.1	9.9	4.8	
Persons under 18 years	2 831	2 831	2 104	72	316	252	221	375	114	163	
Related children under 18 years	2 730	2 730	2 017	72	293	240	221	347	107	163	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 851	1 851	1 363	39	235	161	129	219	55	100	
Persons 65 years and over	521	521	386	92	42	23	—	42	41	17	
Persons 75 years and over	250	250	187	45	13	—	—	24	25	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 293	3 293	2 609	84	211	369	341	452	209	136	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	9 601	9 601	7 182	367	918	815	724	1 051	538	642	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	19 977	19 977	15 168	566	1 434	1 715	1 719	2 176	1 620	1 741	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Natrono County—Con.							Casper city, Natrono County		
	Troct 10	Troct 11	Troct 12	Troct 14.01	Troct 15	Troct 16.01	Troct 16.02	Troct 1 (pt.)	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 491	878	683	361	1 377	1 799	433	565	915	1 945
Less than \$5,000	75	74	66	12	35	102	1	102	107	174
\$5,000 to \$9,999	91	113	65	42	61	94	16	177	191	313
\$10,000 to \$14,999	78	89	124	35	91	111	29	117	214	292
\$15,000 to \$24,999	227	192	175	73	176	207	111	104	250	407
\$25,000 to \$34,999	349	285	137	61	279	256	66	52	118	221
\$35,000 to \$49,999	338	70	67	89	364	414	124	13	24	299
\$50,000 to \$74,999	279	55	43	40	303	403	77	—	11	147
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	—	6	5	—	100	1	—	—	30
\$100,000 or more	39	—	—	4	68	112	8	—	—	62
Median (dollars)	33 352	22 136	20 554	28 750	36 816	39 981	33 984	10 102	13 805	19 128
Mean (dollars)	36 824	23 009	22 510	30 583	40 503	46 184	36 278	12 628	15 705	32 430
Families	1 190	625	455	268	1 169	1 457	338	161	567	972
Median income (dollars)	34 835	25 875	21 273	33 636	37 775	42 149	32 000	15 521	14 288	32 594
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 485	778	604	349	1 422	1 774	419	425	552	1 464
Median income (dollars)	23 891	16 864	14 221	20 772	26 265	28 606	25 045	8 534	12 420	18 963
Percent year-round full-time workers	60.1	50.0	36.8	62.5	67.3	64.5	62.1	28.7	32.2	49.7
Median income (dollars)	30 407	25 965	19 937	26 136	31 210	35 000	30 313	18 750	18 182	24 490
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 418	689	499	292	1 183	1 541	348	413	861	1 388
Median income (dollars)	8 666	8 076	7 631	10 368	10 931	10 615	6 477	6 282	6 590	8 555
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.3	35.0	26.3	30.8	42.6	35.9	31.9	17.4	26.0	22.4
Median income (dollars)	16 788	12 532	13 021	17 143	17 386	19 156	20 284	11 154	13 919	17 083
Per capita income (dollars)	12 320	9 973	9 046	10 982	13 531	15 442	14 152	8 065	6 852	16 362
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 491	878	683	361	1 377	1 799	433	565	915	1 945
With earnings	1 381	746	588	327	1 257	1 626	367	303	606	1 428
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 769	22 757	19 295	30 247	39 431	44 804	34 434	14 875	14 379	35 372
With Social Security income	154	187	179	58	232	265	87	286	381	549
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 340	7 616	8 549	6 951	7 441	7 057	9 857	6 514	7 107	8 016
With public assistance income	61	54	49	24	38	57	17	39	132	124
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 657	2 873	3 315	4 407	3 496	2 995	1 504	4 740	2 597	4 572
With retirement income	126	120	113	29	140	129	68	18	173	322
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 912	4 741	6 921	6 852	10 383	12 822	13 111	3 354	5 634	7 209
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 577	24 887	24 164	34 321	41 278	49 291	35 613	18 987	16 506	47 544
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 948	22 172	22 793	34 862	40 595	46 331	32 133	15 649	15 628	35 441
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 520	26 479	25 666	33 196	42 318	54 060	38 292	20 767	17 478	57 680
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 076	26 841	27 506	35 811	43 366	52 246	37 286	21 237	18 588	55 023
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 519	26 493	28 728	36 835	43 645	49 928	35 015	22 732	20 405	42 350
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 001	27 031	26 482	33 901	42 949	55 787	38 817	20 513	17 131	64 358
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 034	11 492	12 615	15 244	11 283	11 814	13 403	15 987	12 612	16 177
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 523	6 125	8 450	12 959	9 596	10 223	14 089	7 476	9 376	13 162
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 742	18 413	24 452	21 640	24 500	19 665	7 572	21 133	19 708	22 439
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 190	625	455	268	1 169	1 457	338	161	567	972
Householder worked in 1989	1 094	482	358	248	1 033	1 302	245	108	364	802
With related children under 18 years	781	259	243	181	717	903	156	56	323	502
With related children under 5 years	313	94	103	58	247	341	44	37	126	211
Married-couple families	1 019	516	353	235	1 067	1 317	313	92	382	778
Householder worked in 1989	981	394	280	217	941	1 187	225	78	217	659
With related children under 18 years	640	193	161	153	643	796	133	30	170	330
With related children under 5 years	278	84	79	51	215	310	41	16	58	123
Female householder, no husband present	122	87	73	19	53	89	19	69	166	120
Householder worked in 1989	72	66	49	17	43	74	14	30	128	90
With related children under 18 years	113	66	59	14	47	77	19	26	139	98
With related children under 5 years	35	10	17	7	32	28	3	21	54	43
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	421	297	269	117	289	422	123	436	419	1 141
Nonfamily householder	301	253	228	93	208	342	95	404	348	973
65 years and over	40	55	85	37	55	87	4	242	153	384
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 277	2 043	1 680	1 026	4 127	5 388	1 108	865	2 100	3 799
Persons under 18 years	1 434	446	510	347	1 386	1 850	292	106	615	821
Related children under 18 years	1 427	446	504	347	1 386	1 843	289	106	592	811
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 024	325	355	278	1 048	1 388	231	60	435	586
Persons 65 years and over	183	187	154	66	220	240	133	302	381	662
Persons 75 years and over	67	67	35	22	68	56	32	181	153	305
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	95	83	92	26	96	93	18	21	177	122
Percent below poverty level	8.0	13.3	20.2	9.7	8.2	6.4	5.3	13.0	31.2	12.6
Householder worked in 1989	68	47	65	22	73	56	3	7	125	115
With related children under 18 years	74	62	68	22	81	68	8	21	130	100
With related children under 5 years	36	17	29	17	40	28	3	21	52	57
Married-couple families	49	47	41	17	48	48	13	—	93	68
Householder worked in 1989	49	25	33	15	35	29	3	—	53	61
With related children under 18 years	28	26	23	15	33	32	3	—	53	46
With related children under 5 years	21	7	17	10	14	16	—	—	12	26
Female householder, no husband present	46	36	33	9	33	35	5	21	78	42
Householder worked in 1989	19	22	14	7	23	25	—	7	66	42
With related children under 18 years	46	36	33	7	33	33	5	21	71	42
With related children under 5 years	15	10	5	7	26	9	3	21	34	19
Unrelated individuals	58	71	56	32	46	98	8	149	143	352
Nonfamily householder	32	63	45	23	21	73	1	136	88	251
65 years and over	—	10	7	10	11	29	—	92	42	73
Persons	355	307	368	148	346	411	55	242	729	739
Percent below poverty level	8.3	15.0	21.9	14.4	8.4	7.6	5.0	28.0	34.7	19.5
Persons under 18 years	149	102	174	63	155	166	21	72	316	200
Related children under 18 years	142	102	174	63	155	159	18	72	293	190
Related children 5 to 17 years	101	83	119	40	99	110	15	39	235	118
Persons 65 years and over	—	45	7	10	34	41	—	92	42	87
Persons 75 years and over	—	12	7	7	11	21	—	45	13	61
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	185	157	136	57	68	226	12	84	211	266
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	524	431	501	177	402	515	127	367	918	1 021
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 084	875	785	298	803	1 100	278	566	1 434	1 728

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Can.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 688	2 703	2 350	1 096	1 537	2 907	1 465	-	-	-
Less than \$5,000	111	148	108	96	88	85	75	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999	181	186	229	147	129	176	79	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	177	235	195	112	195	234	78	-	-	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999	349	486	472	221	455	380	222	-	-	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	359	394	557	200	328	534	349	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	292	559	498	181	206	768	334	-	-	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999	167	484	237	75	94	468	274	-	-	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999	36	117	32	34	18	134	15	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more	16	64	22	30	24	128	39	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	25 596	32 679	27 679	23 293	22 948	35 757	33 440	-	-	-
Mean (dollars)	28 364	37 396	31 664	30 279	26 714	41 836	37 052	-	-	-
Families	1 212	2 013	1 687	695	974	2 195	1 173	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	26 727	39 911	29 146	28 484	25 533	40 733	34 931	-	-	-
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 426	2 398	2 061	823	1 223	2 814	1 467	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	18 630	26 440	20 890	19 886	19 023	26 716	24 208	-	-	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.2	59.7	53.9	45.8	44.0	54.5	60.5	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	25 725	36 201	26 463	25 670	21 508	33 641	30 457	-	-	-
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 500	2 335	1 989	915	1 309	2 645	1 384	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	8 611	9 154	9 224	7 832	10 026	9 638	8 788	-	-	-
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.2	31.5	31.9	21.5	33.1	31.6	34.9	-	-	-
Median income (dollars)	17 422	18 464	18 298	18 068	17 039	16 224	16 725	-	-	-
Per capita income (dollars)	11 716	14 294	11 945	13 283	11 907	15 499	12 381	-	-	-
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 688	2 703	2 350	1 096	1 537	2 907	1 465	-	-	-
With earnings	1 323	2 366	1 991	740	1 212	2 463	1 359	-	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 279	35 155	28 878	31 116	24 230	38 763	34 950	-	-	-
With Social Security income	476	400	540	384	506	677	149	-	-	-
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 008	9 992	8 173	9 671	8 708	8 678	10 538	-	-	-
With public assistance income	180	132	146	81	49	120	57	-	-	-
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 904	3 131	4 228	2 940	7 196	4 578	3 535	-	-	-
With retirement income	281	269	254	159	298	439	126	-	-	-
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 134	11 239	9 994	8 060	8 619	11 801	8 912	-	-	-
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	30 173	43 043	34 653	36 857	30 383	46 154	39 858	-	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 080	38 717	28 774	29 437	23 743	43 552	38 435	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 088	48 468	42 511	43 565	35 609	48 811	42 419	-	-	-
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 198	48 681	38 953	44 150	33 150	49 001	43 314	-	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 205	47 048	33 895	42 745	29 107	48 151	42 955	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 471	50 353	44 142	44 969	35 794	49 773	43 909	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 356	12 875	15 978	17 093	21 480	21 830	16 395	-	-	-
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 339	10 686	13 753	9 854	11 826	17 417	14 895	-	-	-
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 107	21 816	26 350	33 728	35 077	35 337	23 742	-	-	-
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 212	2 013	1 687	695	974	2 195	1 173	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	843	1 702	1 393	477	732	1 841	1 081	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	605	1 148	1 004	340	437	1 130	769	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	252	439	424	135	200	400	301	-	-	-
Married-couple families	961	1 688	1 337	494	751	1 950	1 006	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	733	1 465	1 126	338	557	1 634	968	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	420	863	706	182	301	928	632	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	183	336	328	87	138	347	270	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	197	300	283	155	171	199	118	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	81	212	200	99	137	161	72	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	156	260	243	118	104	163	109	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	69	95	90	39	46	45	31	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	581	794	880	455	706	845	408	-	-	-
Nonfamily householder	476	690	663	401	563	712	292	-	-	-
65 years and over	165	53	155	175	211	199	40	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 141	7 060	6 162	2 495	3 467	7 662	4 205	-	-	-
Persons under 18 years	1 133	2 128	1 945	687	784	2 276	1 414	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	1 121	2 128	1 904	687	777	2 259	1 407	-	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	823	1 619	1 340	509	522	1 700	1 015	-	-	-
Persons 65 years and over	598	382	528	456	556	818	178	-	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	168	60	136	185	195	245	67	-	-	-
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	161	192	170	86	86	76	83	-	-	-
Percent below poverty level	13.3	9.5	10.1	12.4	8.8	3.5	7.1	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	51	113	84	53	51	62	60	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	127	162	144	86	74	76	62	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	71	79	72	33	41	40	24	-	-	-
Married-couple families	44	18	76	16	28	16	41	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	32	18	39	8	22	16	41	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	26	-	50	16	16	16	20	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	26	-	39	16	9	16	13	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	107	174	94	60	42	60	42	-	-	-
Householder worked in 1989	19	95	45	35	20	46	19	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	101	162	94	60	42	60	42	-	-	-
With related children under 5 years	45	79	33	17	32	24	11	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	110	99	151	119	121	118	54	-	-	-
Nonfamily householder	34	65	74	107	82	71	32	-	-	-
65 years and over	7	-	24	26	35	17	-	-	-	-
Persons	579	550	720	460	344	375	311	-	-	-
Percent below poverty level	14.0	7.8	11.7	18.4	9.9	4.9	7.4	-	-	-
Persons under 18 years	252	221	329	228	114	163	129	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	240	221	301	228	107	163	122	-	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	161	129	186	185	55	100	92	-	-	-
Persons 65 years and over	23	-	42	26	41	17	-	-	-	-
Persons 75 years and over	-	-	24	19	25	-	-	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	369	341	395	315	209	136	169	-	-	-
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	815	724	985	503	538	642	480	-	-	-
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 706	1 719	2 029	1 116	1 620	1 741	1 040	-	-	-

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.			Remainder of Natrona County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	428	791	7	—	—	3	—	124	—	31
Less than \$5,000	8	26	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16	28	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	62	33	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	108	89	7	—	—	3	—	14	—	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999	144	240	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	79	232	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	11	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	40 313	47 928	33 750	—	—	16 250	—	33 750	—	32 708
Mean (dollars)	40 028	59 138	33 500	—	—	15 905	—	29 656	—	42 706
Families	368	694	7	—	—	3	—	85	—	31
Median income (dollars)	38 971	48 487	33 750	—	—	16 250	—	33 482	—	32 708
Males 15 years and over, with income	427	830	7	—	—	6	—	100	—	29
Median income (dollars)	28 380	33 281	31 250	—	—	7 500	—	23 500	—	28 125
Percent year-round full-time workers	88.8	67.2	—	—	—	50.0	—	63.0	—	44.8
Median income (dollars)	30 361	41 535	—	—	—	13 750	—	40 480	—	30 179
Females 15 years and over, with income	352	726	9	—	—	3	—	100	—	33
Median income (dollars)	12 095	13 924	3 750	—	—	2 500	—	6 176	—	20 208
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.5	41.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.0	—	66.7
Median income (dollars)	15 814	20 651	—	—	—	—	—	18 750	—	18 889
Per capita income (dollars)	13 060	17 865	15 094	—	—	5 302	—	11 182	—	14 958
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	428	791	7	—	—	3	—	124	—	31
With earnings	420	758	7	—	—	3	—	87	—	31
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 650	53 035	500	—	—	15 905	—	34 281	—	41 499
With Social Security income	7	59	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12 000	7 898	—	—	—	—	—	12 253	—	—
With public assistance income	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 408	3 500	—	—	—	—	—	1 384	—	—
With retirement income	13	53	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 200	10 989	—	—	—	—	—	4 090	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	37 402	58 692	33 500	—	—	15 905	—	31 992	—	36 025
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 344	51 371	—	—	—	15 905	—	36 314	—	39 229
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 276	73 557	33 500	—	—	—	—	28 498	—	30 950
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 550	59 985	33 500	—	—	15 905	—	40 563	—	36 025
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 422	52 937	—	—	—	15 905	—	50 925	—	39 229
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 436	73 557	33 500	—	—	—	—	32 569	—	30 950
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 342	6 150	—	—	—	—	—	8 890	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 342	6 150	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 626	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	368	694	7	—	—	3	—	85	—	31
Householder worked in 1989	353	647	—	—	—	3	—	48	—	22
With related children under 18 years	255	465	—	—	—	3	—	50	—	19
With related children under 5 years	86	188	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	19
Married-couple families	339	670	7	—	—	3	—	62	—	31
Householder worked in 1989	324	623	—	—	—	3	—	48	—	22
With related children under 18 years	233	441	—	—	—	3	—	27	—	19
With related children under 5 years	72	188	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	19
Female householder, no husband present	22	16	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	22	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	22	16	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
With related children under 5 years	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	83	114	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	11
Nonfamily householder	60	97	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
65 years and over	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 308	2 633	16	—	—	9	—	316	—	86
Persons under 18 years	493	973	—	—	—	3	—	128	—	15
Related children under 18 years	493	973	—	—	—	3	—	128	—	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	374	728	—	—	—	3	—	93	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	16	56	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	24	23	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Percent below poverty level	6.5	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	12.9	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	16	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Married-couple families	16	12	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Unrelated individuals	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Nonfamily householder	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	80	98	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—
Percent below poverty level	6.1	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	20.9	—	—
Persons under 18 years	33	47	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—
Related children under 18 years	33	47	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	22	41	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	16	98	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	80	109	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	216	253	—	—	—	9	—	147	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Natrona County—Can.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	26	878	683	62	72	361	738	949	1 008	426
Less than \$5,000	—	74	66	8	—	12	27	27	76	1
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12	113	65	—	7	42	41	61	83	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	89	124	8	27	35	74	75	83	29
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5	192	175	—	33	73	201	114	174	111
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	285	137	18	—	61	166	171	167	59
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4	70	67	28	5	89	151	220	174	124
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5	55	43	—	—	40	56	224	171	77
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	6	—	—	5	16	—	39	1
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	57	41	8
Median (dollars)	20 500	22 136	20 554	32 083	15 556	28 750	26 140	36 035	29 728	34 167
Mean (dollars)	23 986	23 009	22 510	30 132	16 573	30 583	29 560	40 717	36 018	36 324
Families	17	625	455	54	48	268	600	801	763	331
Median income (dollars)	7 404	25 875	21 273	37 857	18 281	33 636	28 333	37 287	33 750	31 417
Males 15 years and over, with income	18	778	604	57	78	349	739	995	944	412
Median income (dollars)	15 500	16 864	14 221	19 375	13 750	20 772	20 589	25 071	23 776	24 559
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.8	50.0	36.8	49.1	69.2	62.5	61.0	58.1	62.1	63.1
Median income (dollars)	21 250	25 965	19 937	24 643	14 250	26 136	24 966	31 990	31 163	30 313
Females 15 years and over, with income	34	689	499	54	27	292	621	831	815	339
Median income (dollars)	5 000	8 076	7 631	16 250	3 958	10 368	7 691	9 591	8 089	6 648
Percent year-round full-time workers	11.8	35.0	26.3	66.7	18.5	30.8	36.6	34.2	30.9	32.7
Median income (dollars)	45 478	12 532	13 021	25 132	11 250	17 143	15 156	20 170	16 700	20 284
Per capita income (dollars)	8 539	9 973	9 046	13 069	7 832	10 982	9 676	13 751	13 136	14 138
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	26	878	683	62	72	361	738	949	1 008	426
With earnings	22	746	588	62	62	327	656	837	868	360
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 586	22 757	19 295	22 197	15 480	30 247	29 623	39 322	37 616	35 093
With Social Security income	5	187	179	11	20	58	112	225	206	87
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 428	7 616	8 549	4 800	6 350	6 951	7 757	7 300	6 816	9 857
With public assistance income	4	54	49	—	—	24	31	23	51	17
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 400	2 873	3 315	—	—	4 407	2 726	2 249	2 936	1 504
With retirement income	—	120	113	14	10	29	75	127	76	68
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	4 741	6 921	18 000	6 750	6 852	6 670	10 709	14 100	13 111
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	20 155	24 887	24 164	34 419	19 465	34 321	31 653	43 058	40 741	35 658
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 333	22 172	22 793	26 914	18 129	34 862	32 832	41 868	40 931	32 133
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 928	26 479	25 666	39 194	20 198	33 196	29 588	44 592	40 490	38 474
Married-couple families (dollars)	24 695	26 841	27 506	40 983	19 465	35 811	33 755	45 608	44 232	37 373
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 300	26 493	28 728	37 077	18 129	36 835	35 366	45 500	46 189	35 015
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 928	27 031	26 482	43 291	20 198	33 901	31 081	45 743	41 852	39 024
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	5 400	11 492	12 615	31 000	—	15 244	14 173	7 694	13 056	13 403
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 400	6 125	8 450	—	—	12 959	14 457	3 660	11 347	14 089
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	18 413	24 452	31 000	—	21 640	13 067	24 500	19 665	7 572
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All income levels in 1989										
Families	17	625	455	54	48	268	600	801	763	331
Householder worked in 1989	13	482	358	30	48	248	527	680	655	245
With related children under 18 years	12	259	243	32	17	181	392	462	438	156
With related children under 5 years	12	94	103	—	—	58	126	161	153	44
Married-couple families	13	516	353	35	48	235	532	728	647	306
Householder worked in 1989	13	394	280	22	48	217	467	617	564	225
With related children under 18 years	8	193	161	13	17	153	333	410	355	133
With related children under 5 years	8	84	79	—	—	51	109	143	122	41
Female householder, no husband present	4	87	73	11	—	19	49	31	73	19
Householder worked in 1989	—	66	49	—	—	17	41	21	58	14
With related children under 18 years	4	66	59	11	—	14	43	25	61	19
With related children under 5 years	4	10	17	—	—	7	11	18	28	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13	297	269	8	24	117	202	206	308	123
Nonfamily householder	9	253	228	8	24	93	138	148	245	95
65 years and over	—	55	85	—	10	37	36	55	75	4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	72	2 043	1 680	144	153	1 026	2 238	2 819	2 755	1 092
Persons under 18 years	20	446	510	34	19	347	798	893	877	292
Related children under 18 years	20	446	504	34	19	347	794	893	870	289
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	325	355	34	19	278	624	674	660	231
Persons 65 years and over	5	187	154	11	27	66	108	204	184	133
Persons 75 years and over	—	67	35	—	10	22	36	68	56	32
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	12	83	92	—	—	26	39	72	70	18
Percent below poverty level	70.6	13.3	20.2	—	—	9.7	6.5	9.0	9.2	5.4
Householder worked in 1989	8	47	65	—	—	22	28	57	39	3
With related children under 18 years	12	62	68	—	—	22	32	65	45	8
With related children under 5 years	12	17	29	—	—	17	13	32	22	3
Married-couple families	8	47	41	—	—	17	23	32	36	13
Householder worked in 1989	8	25	33	—	—	15	16	27	23	3
With related children under 18 years	8	26	23	—	—	15	18	25	20	3
With related children under 5 years	8	7	17	—	—	10	6	14	10	—
Female householder, no husband present	4	36	33	—	—	9	16	25	24	5
Householder worked in 1989	—	22	14	—	—	7	12	15	14	—
With related children under 18 years	4	36	33	—	—	7	14	25	22	5
With related children under 5 years	4	10	5	—	—	7	7	18	9	3
Unrelated individuals	4	71	56	8	—	32	51	37	84	8
Nonfamily householder	—	63	45	8	—	23	25	21	64	1
65 years and over	—	10	7	—	—	10	12	11	29	—
Persons	44	307	368	8	—	148	177	266	313	55
Percent below poverty level	61.1	15.0	21.9	5.6	—	14.4	7.9	9.4	11.4	5.0
Persons under 18 years	20	102	174	—	—	63	60	122	119	21
Related children under 18 years	20	102	174	—	—	63	56	122	112	18
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	83	119	—	—	40	43	77	69	15
Persons 65 years and over	—	45	7	—	—	10	14	18	41	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	12	7	—	—	7	5	11	21	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	16	157	136	8	—	57	61	52	128	12
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	44	431	501	24	30	177	291	322	406	127
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	44	875	785	24	96	298	819	587	847	278

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	59 557	59 557	45 332
Native	58 839	58 839	44 738
Foreign born	718	718	594
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	87	87	61
Persons 5 years and over	55 056	55 056	41 885
Speak a language other than English	1 736	1 736	1 395
Do not speak English "very well"	549	549	408
In linguistically isolated households	162	162	120
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	16 873	16 873	12 814
Preprimary school	1 234	1 234	958
Public school	825	825	595
Elementary or high school	11 398	11 398	8 387
Public school	11 156	11 156	8 215
College	4 241	4 241	3 469
Public college	3 939	3 939	3 253
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	37 509	37 509	28 590
Less than 9th grade	1 574	1 574	1 109
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 819	3 819	2 641
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11 575	11 575	8 064
Some college, no degree	9 817	9 817	7 726
Associate degree	2 930	2 930	2 342
Bachelor's degree	5 552	5 552	4 831
Graduate or professional degree	2 242	2 242	1 877
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.6	85.6	86.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.8	20.8	23.5
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 431	1 431	1 378
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	55 056	55 056	41 885
Same house	26 044	26 044	19 002
Different house in United States	28 797	28 797	22 686
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 287	13 287	11 239
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4 316	4 316	2 325
Different MSA/PMSA	4 565	4 565	3 760
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 629	6 629	5 362
Abroad	215	215	197
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	27 527	27 527	21 034
Car, truck, or van	25 644	25 644	19 716
Drove alone	22 725	22 725	17 484
Carpooled	2 919	2 919	2 232
Public transportation	23	23	10
Other means	1 052	1 052	747
Worked at home	808	808	561
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.3	15.3	14.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	26 116	26 116	20 036
Central city	19 925	19 925	16 382
Outside central city	6 191	6 191	3 654
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 411	1 411	998
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	44 103	44 103	33 758
In labor force	29 824	29 824	22 662
Employed	27 802	27 802	21 226
Unemployed	1 936	1 936	1 372
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	6.5	6.1
Females 16 years and over	22 823	22 823	17 707
Employed	12 380	12 380	9 554
Unemployed	713	713	501
With own children under 6 years	3 957	3 957	3 048
In labor force	2 357	2 357	1 845
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 489	4 489	3 316
In labor force	3 353	3 353	2 519
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 501	3 501	2 613
Not enrolled in school	562	562	382
Unemployed or not in labor force	197	197	123
Not high school graduate	235	235	172
Employed	125	125	91
Unemployed	29	29	14
Not in labor force	81	81	67
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	32 661	32 661	24 840
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	25 065	25 065	19 007
50 to 52 weeks	17 361	17 361	13 167
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	37 569	37 569	28 378
With a mobility or self-care limitation	823	823	644
With a mobility limitation	497	497	358
In labor force	121	121	93
With a self-care limitation	502	502	399
With a work disability	2 719	2 719	1 937
In labor force	1 170	1 170	795
Prevented from working	1 235	1 235	903
No work disability	34 850	34 850	26 441
In labor force	27 890	27 890	21 268
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 011	6 011	4 879
With a mobility or self-care limitation	806	806	724
With a mobility limitation	681	681	599
With a self-care limitation	413	413	374

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	27 802	27 802	21 226
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 481	3 481	2 917
Professional specialty occupations	4 325	4 325	3 583
Technicians and related support occupations	876	876	691
Sales occupations	3 759	3 759	2 984
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 439	4 439	3 533
Private household occupations	79	79	57
Protective service occupations	373	373	294
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 161	3 161	2 377
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	568	568	214
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 269	3 269	2 306
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 097	1 097	740
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 346	1 346	823
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 029	1 029	710
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	23 152	23 152	17 886
Less than \$5,000	1 332	1 332	1 030
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 151	2 151	1 716
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 348	2 348	1 792
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 437	4 437	3 371
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 363	4 363	3 280
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 441	4 441	3 489
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 923	2 923	2 234
\$75,000 to \$99,999	544	544	477
\$100,000 or more	613	613	497
Median (dollars)	27 972	27 972	28 202
Mean (dollars)	33 590	33 590	34 262
Families	16 355	16 355	12 357
Median income (dollars)	32 796	32 796	33 753
Per capita income (dollars)	13 144	13 144	13 623
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	23 152	23 152	17 886
With earnings	19 151	19 151	14 592
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 659	32 659	33 233
With Social Security income	5 462	5 462	4 341
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 464	8 464	8 628
With public assistance income	1 238	1 238	966
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 494	3 494	3 683
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	38 414	38 414	39 795
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 392	35 392	35 839
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 343	42 343	44 161
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 123	41 123	42 097
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 958	15 958	16 698
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 932	11 932	12 499
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	16 355	16 355	12 357
Householder worked in 1989	13 365	13 365	10 084
With related children under 18 years	8 989	8 989	6 780
With related children under 5 years	3 474	3 474	2 694
Married-couple families	13 716	13 716	10 271
Householder worked in 1989	11 439	11 439	8 578
With related children under 18 years	6 923	6 923	5 140
With related children under 5 years	2 757	2 757	2 110
Female householder, no husband present	2 055	2 055	1 685
Householder worked in 1989	1 405	1 405	1 158
With related children under 18 years	1 649	1 649	1 337
With related children under 5 years	628	628	511
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 264	8 264	6 658
Nonfamily householder	6 797	6 797	5 529
65 years and over	2 099	2 099	1 747
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	58 755	58 755	44 581
Persons under 18 years	17 183	17 183	12 879
Related children under 18 years	17 046	17 046	12 762
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 602	12 602	9 355
Persons 65 years and over	6 011	6 011	4 879
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 473	1 473	1 054
Percent below poverty level	9.0	9.0	8.5
Householder worked in 1989	933	933	668
With related children under 18 years	1 210	1 210	889
With related children under 5 years	591	591	437
Married-couple families	598	598	381
Householder worked in 1989	447	447	297
With related children under 18 years	382	382	244
With related children under 5 years	216	216	144
Female householder, no husband present	790	790	631
Householder worked in 1989	426	426	346
With related children under 18 years	766	766	613
With related children under 5 years	359	359	287
Unrelated individuals	1 741	1 741	1 393
Nonfamily householder	1 166	1 166	917
65 years and over	370	370	296
Persons	6 402	6 402	4 719
Percent below poverty level	10.9	10.9	10.6
Persons under 18 years	2 568	2 568	1 881
Related children under 18 years	2 467	2 467	1 794
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 656	1 656	1 205
Persons 65 years and over	496	496	366
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 040	3 040	2 358
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 944	8 944	6 605

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	448	448
Native	448	448
Foreign born	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	400	400
Speak a language other than English	21	21
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	171	171
Preprimary school	22	22
Public school	10	10
Elementary or high school	106	106
Public school	106	106
College	43	43
Public college	39	39
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	235	235
Less than 9th grade	37	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	14	14
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	96	96
Some college, no degree	53	53
Associate degree	28	28
Bachelor's degree	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	7	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.3	78.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.0	3.0
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 654	1 654
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	400	400
Same house	182	182
Different house in United States	218	218
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	136	136
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23	23
Different MSA/PMSA	12	12
Not in an MSA/PMSA	47	47
Abroad	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	172	172
Car, truck, or van	172	172
Drove alone	162	162
Carpooled	10	10
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	—	—
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.7	13.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	172	172
Central city	105	105
Outside central city	67	67
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	299	299
In labor force	214	214
Employed	179	179
Unemployed	35	35
Percent of civilian labor force	16.4	16.4
Females 16 years and over	169	169
Employed	102	102
Unemployed	7	7
With own children under 6 years	42	42
In labor force	24	24
With own children 6 to 17 years only	51	51
In labor force	46	46
Persons 16 to 19 years	17	17
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	251	251
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	193	193
50 to 52 weeks	105	105
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	266	266
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	10
With a mobility limitation	—	—
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	10	10
With a work disability	30	30
In labor force	22	22
Prevented from working	5	5
No work disability	236	236
In labor force	192	192
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16	16
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11	11
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	11	11

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Notrona County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	179	179
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	31	31
Professional specialty occupations	21	21
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	5	5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	28	28
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	28	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	20	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10	10
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	20
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	156	156
Less than \$5,000	22	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999	35	35
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11	11
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	17 083	17 083
Mean (dollars)	21 286	21 286
Families	133	133
Median income (dollars)	19 063	19 063
Per capita income (dollars)	8 980	8 980
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	156	156
With earnings	128	128
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 926	23 926
With Social Security income	18	18
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 955	4 955
With public assistance income	24	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 094	3 094
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	23 838	23 838
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 403	23 403
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 100	34 100
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 363	37 363
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 247	6 247
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 224	5 224
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	133	133
Householder worked in 1989	116	116
With related children under 18 years	104	104
With related children under 5 years	47	47
Married-couple families	84	84
Householder worked in 1989	79	79
With related children under 18 years	61	61
With related children under 5 years	33	33
Female householder, no husband present	49	49
Householder worked in 1989	37	37
With related children under 18 years	43	43
With related children under 5 years	14	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	47	47
Nonfamily householder	23	23
65 years and over	16	16
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	431	431
Persons under 18 years	156	156
Related children under 18 years	156	156
Related children 5 to 17 years	108	108
Persons 65 years and over	16	16
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	36	36
Percent below poverty level	27.1	27.1
Householder worked in 1989	24	24
With related children under 18 years	36	36
With related children under 5 years	14	14
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	36	36
Householder worked in 1989	24	24
With related children under 18 years	36	36
With related children under 5 years	14	14
Unrelated individuals	23	23
Nonfamily householder	21	21
65 years and over	16	16
Persons	128	128
Percent below poverty level	29.7	29.7
Persons under 18 years	60	60
Related children under 18 years	60	60
Related children 5 to 17 years	51	51
Persons 65 years and over	16	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	40	40
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	147	147

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 147	2 147	1 811
Native	1 915	1 915	1 608
Foreign born	232	232	203
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	29	29	28
Persons 5 years and over	1 891	1 891	1 578
Speak a language other than English	783	783	691
Do not speak English "very well"	260	260	219
In linguistically isolated households	110	110	103
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	753	753	622
Preprimary school	24	24	18
Public school	18	18	14
Elementary or high school	608	608	483
Public school	601	601	483
College	121	121	121
Public college	121	121	121
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 047	1 047	882
Less than 9th grade	141	141	128
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	166	166	126
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	374	374	305
Some college, no degree	264	264	226
Associate degree	63	63	60
Bachelor's degree	5	5	3
Graduate or professional degree	34	34	34
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.7	70.7	71.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.7	3.7	4.2
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 502	1 502	1 396
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 891	1 891	1 578
Same house	757	757	607
Different house in United States	1 105	1 105	944
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	706	706	647
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	134	134	76
Different MSA/PMSA	96	96	84
Not in an MSA/PMSA	169	169	137
Abroad	29	29	27
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	772	772	652
Car, truck, or van	719	719	599
Drive alone	606	606	504
Carpooled	113	113	95
Public transportation	—	—	—
Other means	46	46	46
Worked at home	7	7	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	17.8	17.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	724	724	606
Central city	557	557	462
Outside central city	167	167	144
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	48	48	46
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 326	1 326	1 118
In labor force	873	873	730
Employed	784	784	664
Unemployed	89	89	66
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2	10.2	9.0
Females 16 years and over	744	744	611
Employed	400	400	332
Unemployed	29	29	19
With own children under 6 years	185	185	157
In labor force	83	83	72
With own children 6 to 17 years only	189	189	141
In labor force	127	127	86
Persons 16 to 19 years	160	160	123
Not enrolled in school	41	41	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	29	24
Not high school graduate	21	21	12
Employed	9	9	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	12	12	12
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	924	924	788
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	682	682	579
50 to 52 weeks	435	435	339
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 280	1 280	1 074
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	48	39
With a mobility limitation	25	25	16
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	32	32	23
With a work disability	155	155	139
In labor force	35	35	33
Prevented from working	72	72	59
No work disability	1 125	1 125	935
In labor force	836	836	697
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22	22	20
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	784	784	664
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	46	46	40
Professional specialty occupations.....	25	25	21
Technicians and related support occupations.....	41	41	36
Sales occupations.....	126	126	109
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	113	113	109
Private household occupations.....	10	10	10
Protective service occupations.....	13	13	13
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	185	185	148
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	9	9	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	115	115	92
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	43	43	41
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	28	28	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	30	30	26
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	625	625	563
Less than \$5,000.....	39	39	39
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	119	119	110
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	76	76	71
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	110	110	85
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	90	90	77
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	156	156	146
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	24	24	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	11	11	11
\$100,000 or more.....	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	21 054	21 054	21 223
Mean (dollars).....	24 413	24 413	24 630
Families.....	493	493	436
Median income (dollars).....	20 536	20 536	20 667
Per capita income (dollars).....	7 058	7 058	7 344
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	625	625	563
With earnings.....	550	550	488
Mean earnings (dollars).....	24 599	24 599	25 187
With Social Security income.....	48	48	46
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 767	6 767	6 843
With public assistance income.....	115	115	103
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	4 997	4 997	5 058
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	24 248	24 248	24 785
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 286	24 286	24 804
Married-couple families (dollars).....	30 088	30 088	31 041
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	30 639	30 639	31 182
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	9 590	9 590	9 626
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 145	10 145	10 418
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families.....	493	493	436
Householder worked in 1989.....	395	395	348
With related children under 18 years.....	387	387	348
With related children under 5 years.....	116	116	108
Married-couple families.....	333	333	290
Householder worked in 1989.....	281	281	239
With related children under 18 years.....	244	244	219
With related children under 5 years.....	54	54	49
Female householder, no husband present.....	113	113	99
Householder worked in 1989.....	88	88	83
With related children under 18 years.....	101	101	87
With related children under 5 years.....	29	29	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	182	182	174
Nonfamily householder.....	132	132	127
65 years and over.....	-	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 110	2 110	1 774
Persons under 18 years.....	904	904	757
Related children under 18 years.....	904	904	757
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	654	654	530
Persons 65 years and over.....	22	22	20
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	163	163	142
Percent below poverty level.....	33.1	33.1	32.6
Householder worked in 1989.....	107	107	95
With related children under 18 years.....	123	123	111
With related children under 5 years.....	58	58	58
Married-couple families.....	68	68	56
Householder worked in 1989.....	37	37	25
With related children under 18 years.....	40	40	37
With related children under 5 years.....	26	26	26
Female householder, no husband present.....	83	83	74
Householder worked in 1989.....	58	58	58
With related children under 18 years.....	71	71	62
With related children under 5 years.....	20	20	20
Unrelated individuals.....	40	40	40
Nonfamily householder.....	11	11	11
65 years and over.....	-	-	-
Persons.....	674	674	566
Percent below poverty level.....	31.9	31.9	31.9
Persons under 18 years.....	350	350	287
Related children under 18 years.....	350	350	287
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	227	227	176
Persons 65 years and over.....	-	-	-
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	243	243	216
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	735	735	627

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	58 111	58 111	44 167
Native	57 551	57 551	43 702
Foreign born	560	560	465
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	74	74	49
Persons 5 years and over	53 804	53 804	40 891
Speak a language other than English	1 245	1 245	989
Do not speak English "very well"	336	336	233
In linguistically isolated households	103	103	68
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	16 338	16 338	12 386
Preprimary school	1 214	1 214	944
Public school	807	807	581
Elementary or high school	10 967	10 967	8 057
Public school	10 730	10 730	7 885
College	4 157	4 157	3 385
Public college	3 855	3 855	3 169
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	36 843	36 843	28 058
Less than 9th grade	1 497	1 497	1 041
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 701	3 701	2 556
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11 314	11 314	7 863
Some college, no degree	9 685	9 685	7 621
Associate degree	2 888	2 888	2 303
Bachelor's degree	5 550	5 550	4 831
Graduate or professional degree	2 208	2 208	1 843
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.9	85.9	87.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.1	21.1	23.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 430	1 430	1 381
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	53 804	53 804	40 891
Same house	25 571	25 571	18 655
Different house in United States	28 032	28 032	22 051
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 819	12 819	10 826
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	4 198	4 198	2 249
Different MSA/PMSA	4 525	4 525	3 726
Not in an MSA/PMSA	6 490	6 490	5 250
Abroad	201	201	185
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	27 008	27 008	20 616
Car, truck, or van	25 175	25 175	19 348
Drove alone	22 332	22 332	17 178
Carpooled	2 843	2 843	2 170
Public transportation	23	23	10
Other means	1 009	1 009	704
Worked at home	801	801	554
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.2	15.2	14.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	25 636	25 636	19 655
Central city	19 556	19 556	16 095
Outside central city	6 080	6 080	3 560
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 372	1 372	961
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	43 242	43 242	33 071
In labor force	29 219	29 219	22 181
Employed	27 274	27 274	20 799
Unemployed	1 859	1 859	1 318
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4	6.0
Females 16 years and over	22 330	22 330	17 328
Employed	12 113	12 113	9 349
Unemployed	684	684	482
With own children under 6 years	3 826	3 826	2 939
In labor force	2 296	2 296	1 789
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 378	4 378	3 253
In labor force	3 275	3 275	2 482
Persons 16 to 19 years	3 396	3 396	2 542
Not enrolled in school	548	548	382
Unemployed or not in labor force	192	192	123
Not high school graduate	226	226	172
Employed	116	116	91
Unemployed	29	29	14
Not in labor force	81	81	67
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	32 054	32 054	24 348
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	24 637	24 637	18 664
50 to 52 weeks	17 057	17 057	12 941
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	36 730	36 730	27 711
With a mobility or self-care limitation	783	783	613
With a mobility limitation	480	480	350
In labor force	121	121	93
With a self-care limitation	470	470	376
With a work disability	2 634	2 634	1 868
In labor force	1 141	1 141	768
Prevented from working	1 188	1 188	869
No work disability	34 096	34 096	25 843
In labor force	27 316	27 316	20 814
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 989	5 989	4 859
With a mobility or self-care limitation	806	806	724
With a mobility limitation	681	681	599
With a self-care limitation	413	413	374

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	27 274	27 274	20 799
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 444	3 444	2 886
Professional specialty occupations	4 300	4 300	3 562
Technicians and related support occupations	851	851	671
Sales occupations	3 682	3 682	2 924
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 373	4 373	3 471
Private household occupations	69	69	47
Protective service occupations	365	365	286
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 043	3 043	2 289
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	562	562	209
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 182	3 182	2 230
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 064	1 064	709
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 332	1 332	823
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 007	1 007	692
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	22 808	22 808	17 592
Less than \$5,000	1 315	1 315	1 013
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 111	2 111	1 685
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 323	2 323	1 772
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 358	4 358	3 314
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 300	4 300	3 223
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 345	4 345	3 401
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2 910	2 910	2 221
\$75,000 to \$99,999	533	533	466
\$100,000 or more	613	613	497
Median (dollars)	28 006	28 006	28 209
Mean (dollars)	33 677	33 677	34 349
Families	16 077	16 077	12 124
Median income (dollars)	32 824	32 824	33 764
Per capita income (dollars)	13 295	13 295	13 785
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	22 808	22 808	17 592
With earnings	18 820	18 820	14 311
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 765	32 765	33 336
With Social Security income	5 433	5 433	4 314
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 465	8 465	8 628
With public assistance income	1 196	1 196	936
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 475	3 475	3 677
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	38 565	38 565	39 945
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 502	35 502	35 918
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 509	42 509	44 354
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 321	41 321	42 337
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 034	16 034	16 747
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 870	11 870	12 396
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	15 956	15 948	12 005
Householder worked in 1989	13 044	13 045	9 808
With related children under 18 years	8 756	8 743	6 578
With related children under 5 years	3 427	3 424	2 652
Married-couple families	13 325	13 323	9 932
Householder worked in 1989	11 128	11 135	8 326
With related children under 18 years	6 691	6 684	4 938
With related children under 5 years	2 699	2 696	2 058
Female householder, no husband present	2 048	2 042	1 673
Householder worked in 1989	1 396	1 390	1 135
With related children under 18 years	1 649	1 643	1 338
With related children under 5 years	639	639	521
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 044	8 047	6 449
Nonfamily householder	6 607	6 610	5 354
65 years and over	2 110	2 113	1 767
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	57 061	57 056	43 207
Persons under 18 years	16 521	16 521	12 359
Related children under 18 years	16 390	16 390	12 248
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 106	12 106	8 991
Persons 65 years and over	5 949	5 943	4 819
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 457	1 442	1 046
Percent below poverty level	9.1	9.0	8.6
Householder worked in 1989	892	886	635
With related children under 18 years	1 211	1 205	898
With related children under 5 years	602	602	446
Married-couple families	565	556	351
Householder worked in 1989	405	405	267
With related children under 18 years	361	361	226
With related children under 5 years	209	209	137
Female householder, no husband present	807	801	653
Householder worked in 1989	427	421	343
With related children under 18 years	788	782	640
With related children under 5 years	377	377	303
Unrelated individuals	1 713	1 713	1 353
Nonfamily householder	1 164	1 164	905
65 years and over	395	395	316
Persons	6 067	6 052	4 450
Percent below poverty level	10.6	10.6	10.3
Persons under 18 years	2 349	2 349	1 718
Related children under 18 years	2 254	2 254	1 637
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 522	1 522	1 115
Persons 65 years and over	521	512	377
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 952	2 952	2 295
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 582	8 567	6 321

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Notrono County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Notrono County						
		Total	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9
All housing units.....	29 082	29 082	21 700	825	1 257	1 899	3 135	2 860	1 730	3 218
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	60	60	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1985 to 1988.....	468	468	344	—	22	7	94	25	—	30
1980 to 1984.....	4 180	4 180	3 021	115	155	21	697	444	21	407
1970 to 1979.....	9 818	9 818	6 028	238	120	309	1 734	727	17	1 165
1960 to 1969.....	3 713	3 713	2 845	82	100	287	439	535	86	738
1950 to 1959.....	5 368	5 368	4 766	90	183	1 052	163	759	1 187	776
1940 to 1949.....	1 942	1 942	1 686	42	153	154	—	193	262	60
1939 or earlier.....	3 533	3 533	2 993	258	524	69	8	177	157	37
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	320	320	215	21	—	—	25	—	—	42
1 bedroom.....	3 396	3 396	2 674	480	281	65	445	139	114	143
2 bedrooms.....	8 486	8 486	6 035	175	653	519	789	957	615	621
3 bedrooms.....	10 005	10 005	7 133	64	251	825	712	1 160	756	1 160
4 bedrooms.....	5 180	5 180	4 296	35	33	392	889	498	184	994
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 695	1 695	1 347	50	39	98	275	106	61	258
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	139	139	125	—	—	9	43	20	—	40
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	202	202	193	22	—	16	9	35	—	92
Vacant condominium housing units.....	68	68	42	—	—	4	—	—	—	19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	28 732	28 732	21 586	819	1 238	1 893	3 135	2 817	1 730	3 192
Source of water, public system or private company.....	26 224	26 224	21 636	817	1 238	1 899	3 135	2 860	1 730	3 210
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	24 951	24 951	21 613	819	1 257	1 899	3 111	2 860	1 730	3 210
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	452	452	52	6	11	6	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	26	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	23 837	23 837	18 504	612	909	1 712	2 733	2 478	1 509	2 973
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	17 794	17 794	14 912	466	723	1 527	2 117	1 879	1 387	2 430
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	662	662	72	—	9	18	7	17	—	—
Electricity.....	3 948	3 948	2 810	99	152	116	518	488	68	393
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	44	44	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	3
All other fuels.....	1 366	1 366	674	41	25	51	78	86	45	147
No fuel used.....	23	23	23	6	—	—	—	8	9	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	1 131	1 131	997	207	136	40	65	103	82	12
1.....	7 512	7 512	6 059	242	421	640	894	833	505	834
2.....	9 303	9 303	7 304	131	240	629	1 107	921	583	1 398
3 or more.....	5 891	5 891	4 144	32	112	403	667	621	339	729
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	16 416	16 416	12 263	118	581	1 239	1 627	1 708	1 036	2 299
1989 to March 1990.....	2 013	2 013	1 503	15	40	130	161	282	89	273
1985 to 1988.....	4 544	4 544	3 463	18	124	307	470	490	180	693
1980 to 1984.....	2 440	2 440	1 608	10	77	96	325	192	93	206
1970 to 1979.....	4 025	4 025	2 808	4	107	228	519	337	277	593
1969 or earlier.....	3 394	3 394	2 881	71	233	478	152	407	397	534
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7 421	7 421	6 241	494	328	473	1 106	770	473	674
1989 to March 1990.....	4 289	4 289	3 564	169	192	290	711	471	268	379
1985 to 1988.....	2 452	2 452	2 075	196	96	140	315	271	146	291
1980 to 1984.....	334	334	286	46	23	24	55	—	34	—
1970 to 1979.....	277	277	249	83	4	14	16	28	16	4
1969 or earlier.....	69	69	67	—	13	5	9	—	9	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	1 372	1 372	985	108	108	81	41	122	65	59
Householder 65 years and over.....	4 517	4 517	3 821	327	323	468	290	395	395	583
Owner-occupied housing units.....	3 581	3 581	2 932	69	257	424	221	364	360	548
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	123	123	104	32	9	—	—	20	—	—
No vehicle available.....	639	639	576	184	99	17	9	29	21	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	23 773	23 773	18 497	612	909	1 712	2 733	2 478	1 509	2 973
1.00 or less persons per room.....	23 394	23 394	18 230	599	888	1 705	2 716	2 407	1 481	2 928
1.01 or more persons per room.....	379	379	267	13	21	7	17	71	28	45
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	64	64	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	57	57	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	38 539	38 539	39 884	16 688	17 265	31 535	46 948	35 382	29 400	45 835
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 372	19 372	19 288	11 036	11 016	16 155	23 457	19 759	18 511	24 739
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	2 992	2 992	2 259	181	264	203	219	288	173	173
Owner-occupied housing units.....	940	940	578	8	104	56	18	93	64	48
Renter-occupied housing units.....	2 052	2 052	1 681	173	160	147	201	195	109	125

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County—Con.							Casper city, Natrona County		
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
All housing units	1 650	1 055	847	514	1 649	2 093	859	825	1 257	2 419
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	14	—	3	—	1	18	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	17	13	—	24	55	67	24	—	22	75
1980 to 1984	375	105	93	85	383	544	139	115	155	106
1970 to 1979	826	463	350	298	995	1 136	451	238	120	149
1960 to 1969	291	163	163	32	79	204	149	82	100	183
1950 to 1959	111	135	145	16	52	96	61	90	183	283
1940 to 1949	14	54	59	15	25	32	1	42	153	514
1939 or earlier	16	110	37	41	60	13	16	258	524	1 109
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	9	—	—	45	21	—	100
1 bedroom	28	104	77	24	22	52	189	480	281	733
2 bedrooms	275	527	277	178	392	518	220	175	653	696
3 bedrooms	785	376	406	237	704	790	304	64	251	509
4 bedrooms	414	19	67	50	438	478	74	35	33	297
5 or more bedrooms	148	29	20	16	93	255	27	50	39	84
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	7	14	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	8	8	—	—	11	1	—	22	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	3	24	—	—	16	2	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 650	1 048	840	510	1 632	2 088	703	819	1 238	2 396
Source of water, public system or private company	1 616	848	814	161	1 102	1 903	120	817	1 238	2 403
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 621	837	753	166	587	1 610	—	819	1 257	2 394
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	15	11	33	17	6	168	6	11	22
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	3	10	—	3	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 480	830	673	374	1 388	1 853	428	612	909	1 887
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 186	678	554	45	664	1 123	58	466	723	1 587
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	18	8	140	181	56	76	—	9	17
Electricity	220	101	35	122	381	523	158	99	152	239
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	9	13	3	—	—	—
All other fuels	64	33	76	67	153	138	133	41	25	44
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	26	16	—	8	28	46	2	207	136	264
1	382	262	288	82	196	353	84	242	421	784
2	696	341	192	158	588	806	177	131	240	571
3 or more	376	211	193	126	576	648	165	32	112	268
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 098	578	514	294	1 213	1 530	342	118	581	828
1989 to March 1990	182	81	50	45	210	209	14	15	40	77
1985 to 1988	443	159	135	81	356	521	90	18	124	185
1980 to 1984	192	73	117	79	296	353	53	10	77	61
1970 to 1979	222	139	106	64	288	378	155	4	107	244
1969 or earlier	59	126	106	25	63	69	30	71	233	261
Renter-occupied housing units	382	252	159	80	175	323	86	494	328	1 059
1989 to March 1990	246	165	83	43	98	190	61	169	192	549
1985 to 1988	118	80	58	33	77	118	20	196	96	329
1980 to 1984	11	—	18	3	—	8	5	46	23	93
1970 to 1979	7	7	—	1	—	7	—	83	4	70
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	18
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	36	75	73	43	26	80	13	108	108	245
Householder 65 years and over	87	109	102	47	163	150	50	327	323	595
Owner-occupied housing units	80	100	84	39	163	132	50	69	257	283
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	9	—	3	—	2	—	32	9	43
No vehicle available	7	5	—	2	28	13	2	184	99	187
Complete plumbing facilities	1 480	830	669	369	1 378	1 853	423	612	909	1 887
1.00 or less persons per room	1 472	817	636	357	1 361	1 837	416	599	888	1 843
1.01 or more persons per room	8	13	33	12	17	16	7	13	21	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	4	5	10	—	5	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	4	5	10	—	5	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 550	24 985	25 870	31 918	41 215	51 075	40 765	16 688	17 265	46 594
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 166	16 447	12 570	22 772	26 107	21 081	25 962	11 036	11 016	16 373
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	129	151	142	54	130	187	19	181	264	407
Owner-occupied housing units	47	53	55	37	86	91	9	8	104	81
Renter-occupied housing units	82	98	87	17	44	96	10	173	160	326

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 895	3 135	2 707	1 527	1 730	3 193	1 612	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	7	94	25	—	—	30	17	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	21	697	444	110	21	390	369	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	305	1 734	677	116	17	1 162	814	—	—	—
1960 to 1969	287	439	504	134	86	738	282	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	1 052	163	726	197	1 187	771	106	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	154	—	175	318	262	60	8	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	69	8	156	640	157	37	16	—	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	25	—	27	—	42	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	65	445	131	254	114	143	28	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	515	789	950	512	615	620	265	—	—	—
3 bedrooms	825	712	1 062	414	756	1 143	762	—	—	—
4 bedrooms	392	889	468	223	184	987	409	—	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	98	275	96	97	61	258	148	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	9	43	20	—	—	40	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	16	9	35	—	—	92	8	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	4	—	—	—	—	19	3	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 889	3 135	2 672	1 527	1 730	3 168	1 612	—	—	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 895	3 135	2 707	1 527	1 730	3 193	1 604	—	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 895	3 111	2 707	1 527	1 730	3 193	1 604	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 708	2 733	2 350	1 128	1 509	2 949	1 450	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 527	2 117	1 778	1 001	1 387	2 415	1 167	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	7	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Electricity	116	518	476	88	68	387	220	—	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	51	78	78	39	45	147	53	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	40	65	87	83	82	12	21	—	—	—
1	636	894	802	446	505	834	363	—	—	—
2	629	1 107	867	424	583	1 374	690	—	—	—
3 or more	403	667	594	175	339	729	376	—	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	—	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 239	1 627	1 605	751	1 036	2 292	1 087	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	130	161	272	47	89	273	182	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	307	470	483	131	180	693	443	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	96	325	192	68	93	206	192	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	228	519	285	178	277	590	211	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	478	152	373	327	397	530	59	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	469	1 106	745	377	473	657	363	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	290	711	446	256	268	362	231	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	136	315	271	101	146	291	114	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	24	55	—	—	34	—	11	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	14	16	28	7	16	4	7	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	5	9	—	13	9	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	81	41	109	121	65	56	23	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	468	290	357	354	395	583	87	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	424	221	326	330	360	548	80	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	17	9	21	31	21	—	7	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 708	2 733	2 350	1 121	1 509	2 949	1 450	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 701	2 716	2 279	1 113	1 481	2 904	1 442	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	7	17	71	8	28	45	8	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 535	46 948	35 640	36 023	29 400	45 881	39 467	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 157	23 457	19 722	17 542	18 511	23 962	27 988	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	203	219	263	201	173	173	116	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	56	18	81	54	64	48	47	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	147	201	182	147	109	125	69	—	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.			Remainder of Natrona County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
All housing units	507	885	8	—	—	4	—	153	—	25
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	16	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	162	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
1970 to 1979	310	378	8	—	—	4	—	50	—	3
1960 to 1969	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
1950 to 1959	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	5
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
1939 or earlier	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
2 bedrooms	99	146	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	1
3 bedrooms	284	343	8	—	—	—	—	98	—	17
4 bedrooms	118	261	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	7
5 or more bedrooms	6	135	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	507	885	8	—	—	4	—	145	—	24
Source of water, public system or private company	507	880	—	—	—	4	—	153	—	17
Sewage disposal, public sewer	507	869	—	—	—	4	—	153	—	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	414	847	8	—	—	4	—	128	—	24
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	276	468	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	15
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—
Electricity	126	313	8	—	—	—	—	12	—	6
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
All other fuels	12	61	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
1	44	88	—	—	—	4	—	31	—	—
2	235	445	8	—	—	—	—	54	—	24
3 or more	135	314	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
Vehicles per household	2.3	2.4	2.0	—	—	1.0	—	1.7	—	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	361	738	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	7
1989 to March 1990	98	119	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
1985 to 1988	119	310	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
1980 to 1984	88	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	56	109	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	3
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	4
Renter-occupied housing units	53	109	8	—	—	4	—	25	—	17
1989 to March 1990	23	59	8	—	—	—	—	25	—	17
1985 to 1988	30	50	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	3
Householder 65 years and over	7	35	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	27	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	414	847	8	—	—	4	—	128	—	24
1.00 or less persons per room	414	842	8	—	—	4	—	128	—	24
1.01 or more persons per room	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 979	61 635	—	—	—	—	—	31 363	—	30 700
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 477	25 324	33 500	—	—	15 905	—	20 874	—	54 749
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	21	38	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	9	33	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	38	1 055	847	105	456	514	984	1 142	1 208	851
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	—	14	—	4	3	3	—	—	1	18
1985 to 1988.....	—	13	—	—	—	24	15	39	9	24
1980 to 1984.....	6	105	93	39	112	85	229	221	113	139
1970 to 1979.....	12	463	350	19	272	298	433	685	758	443
1960 to 1969.....	9	135	163	25	26	32	25	79	194	149
1950 to 1959.....	5	161	145	—	8	16	28	52	88	61
1940 to 1949.....	6	54	59	11	12	15	23	25	32	1
1939 or earlier.....	—	110	37	7	23	41	231	41	13	16
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	48	9	3	—	—	45
1 bedroom.....	—	104	77	11	190	24	45	22	52	189
2 bedrooms.....	10	527	277	45	168	178	349	293	372	220
3 bedrooms.....	23	376	406	49	33	237	470	420	447	296
4 bedrooms.....	5	19	67	—	7	50	88	320	217	74
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	29	20	—	10	16	29	87	120	27
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	38	1 048	840	88	445	510	981	1 125	1 203	695
Source of water, public system or private company.....	12	848	814	—	—	161	841	595	1 023	120
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	17	837	753	—	5	166	565	80	741	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	15	11	29	113	33	8	17	6	168
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	—	2
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	7	15	3	—	10	—	3
Occupied housing units.....	30	830	673	61	60	374	749	974	1 006	420
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	19	678	554	4	—	45	365	388	655	58
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	18	8	24	12	140	69	181	51	76
Electricity.....	—	101	35	7	12	122	228	255	210	150
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	13	3
All other fuels.....	11	33	76	26	36	67	84	141	77	133
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	5	16	—	—	—	8	13	28	46	2
1.....	19	262	288	33	33	82	200	152	265	84
2.....	6	341	192	16	27	158	298	353	361	169
3 or more.....	—	211	193	12	—	126	238	441	334	165
Vehicles per household.....	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11	578	514	34	19	294	607	852	792	342
1989 to March 1990.....	—	81	50	—	—	45	108	112	90	14
1985 to 1988.....	—	159	135	—	—	81	161	237	211	90
1980 to 1984.....	—	73	117	15	—	79	134	208	153	53
1970 to 1979.....	11	139	106	19	13	64	154	232	269	155
1969 or earlier.....	—	126	106	—	6	25	50	63	69	30
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19	252	159	27	41	80	142	122	214	78
1989 to March 1990.....	15	165	83	20	16	43	82	75	131	53
1985 to 1988.....	4	80	58	7	12	33	44	47	68	20
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	18	—	2	3	12	—	8	5
1970 to 1979.....	—	7	—	—	11	1	2	—	7	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	13	75	73	7	22	43	47	17	61	13
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	109	102	10	11	47	58	156	115	50
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	100	84	10	11	39	56	156	105	50
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	9	—	—	5	3	—	—	2	—
No vehicle available.....	—	5	—	—	—	2	5	28	13	2
Complete plumbing facilities.....	30	830	669	54	40	369	743	964	1 006	415
1.00 or less persons per room.....	30	817	636	54	40	357	724	947	995	408
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	13	33	—	—	12	19	17	11	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	4	7	20	5	6	10	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	4	7	20	5	6	10	—	5
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	47 695	24 985	25 870	39 753	23 708	31 918	31 088	41 314	41 236	40 765
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	11 447	16 447	12 570	22 081	16 366	22 772	23 201	25 512	18 920	25 189
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	13	151	142	7	—	54	64	109	149	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	53	55	—	—	37	36	74	86	9
Renter-occupied housing units.....	13	98	87	7	—	17	28	35	63	10

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County						
		Total	Casper city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 9
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 363	13 363	11 142	86	409	1 101	1 487	1 613	1 004	2 081
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	9 232	9 232	7 821	25	175	614	1 251	1 146	548	1 539
Less than \$300	828	828	759	12	26	130	81	125	152	140
\$300 to \$399	1 198	1 198	1 035	6	51	93	61	194	108	208
\$400 to \$499	1 688	1 688	1 426	—	82	140	143	225	143	252
\$500 to \$599	1 489	1 489	1 225	—	8	159	149	242	63	228
\$600 to \$799	2 345	2 345	1 937	7	8	76	393	296	45	399
\$800 to \$999	1 213	1 213	1 095	—	—	16	323	64	37	218
\$1,000 to \$1,499	363	363	283	—	—	—	86	—	—	73
\$1,500 to \$1,999	61	61	44	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
\$2,000 or more	47	47	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars)	560	560	555	304	415	449	670	510	409	575
Not mortgaged	4 131	4 131	3 321	61	234	487	236	467	456	542
Less than \$100	264	264	187	—	35	22	—	32	37	8
\$100 to \$199	2 913	2 913	2 378	52	165	384	139	376	369	321
\$200 to \$299	817	817	662	9	34	65	97	33	50	199
\$300 to \$399	77	77	42	—	—	—	—	26	—	14
\$400 to \$499	27	27	27	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	33	33	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	160	160	160	145	142	152	187	148	155	185
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	3 054	3 054	2 551	73	271	282	204	380	329	371
Less than 20 percent	1 116	1 116	924	44	104	136	35	152	138	123
20 to 24 percent	437	437	347	—	52	33	22	40	45	81
25 to 29 percent	275	275	235	—	12	17	7	37	46	26
30 to 34 percent	230	230	170	8	34	23	15	19	42	8
35 percent or more	947	947	833	21	69	73	119	132	58	124
Not computed	49	49	42	—	—	—	6	—	—	9
Median	24.4	24.4	24.8	18.9	23.0	20.8	38.4	24.7	22.9	23.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 899	3 899	3 257	9	122	433	350	585	416	495
Less than 20 percent	2 149	2 149	1 805	9	91	293	123	287	305	258
20 to 24 percent	788	788	645	—	31	61	116	135	45	103
25 to 29 percent	617	617	511	—	—	53	54	137	45	48
30 to 34 percent	169	169	142	—	—	8	14	19	—	69
35 percent or more	176	176	154	—	—	18	43	7	21	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	18.4	18.3	10.0	13.5	13.4	22.2	20.2	13.7	19.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 156	3 156	2 614	4	16	205	377	401	141	593
Less than 20 percent	2 224	2 224	1 852	4	16	190	162	343	119	450
20 to 24 percent	618	618	471	—	—	15	113	14	15	98
25 to 29 percent	257	257	247	—	—	—	92	34	7	28
30 to 34 percent	49	49	36	—	—	—	10	10	—	9
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.8	15.7	10.0	15.6	10.3	21.2	15.0	10.0	13.4
\$50,000 or more	3 254	3 254	2 720	—	—	181	556	247	118	622
Less than 20 percent	2 966	2 966	2 502	—	—	181	506	236	118	590
20 to 24 percent	223	223	184	—	—	—	50	11	—	26
25 to 29 percent	17	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	11.6	11.5	—	—	10.0	11.9	10.0	10.0	11.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	7 324	7 324	6 237	494	328	473	1 106	770	473	659
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	212	212	194	55	24	—	58	7	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 180	1 180	1 073	255	105	38	79	60	21	44
\$200 to \$299	2 156	2 156	1 831	101	137	144	373	245	131	171
\$300 to \$399	1 573	1 573	1 325	40	48	82	224	231	156	157
\$400 to \$499	1 074	1 074	928	34	—	135	227	93	106	115
\$500 to \$599	423	423	367	9	3	27	34	78	27	68
\$600 to \$749	260	260	236	—	—	28	80	21	—	46
\$750 to \$999	93	93	79	—	—	—	9	—	5	36
\$1,000 or more	14	14	14	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
No cash rent	339	339	190	—	11	19	15	35	27	22
Median (dollars)	297	297	296	183	234	333	310	326	361	363
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	2 447	2 447	2 075	296	214	178	265	220	96	170
Less than 20 percent	155	155	151	32	13	15	13	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	211	211	209	93	15	—	21	11	7	21
25 to 29 percent	229	229	219	42	56	13	28	16	—	23
30 to 34 percent	189	189	187	56	11	—	30	34	—	—
35 percent or more	1 474	1 474	1 169	73	119	134	164	116	58	121
Not computed	189	189	140	—	—	16	9	43	31	5
Median	44.3	44.3	40.5	27.7	41.4	50.0+	37.4	47.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 026	2 026	1 740	108	71	194	253	211	157	161
Less than 20 percent	431	431	369	35	33	13	35	35	32	11
20 to 24 percent	515	515	435	25	7	24	105	81	41	—
25 to 29 percent	390	390	367	8	31	66	58	21	32	61
30 to 34 percent	254	254	223	25	—	29	32	44	6	40
35 percent or more	327	327	295	15	—	52	23	30	40	44
Not computed	109	109	51	—	—	10	—	—	6	5
Median	25.2	25.2	25.6	23.8	21.8	29.2	24.4	24.4	25.4	30.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 815	1 815	1 543	90	32	43	391	209	177	157
Less than 20 percent	1 132	1 132	965	72	24	14	245	96	116	105
20 to 24 percent	373	373	329	9	5	—	86	59	50	29
25 to 29 percent	148	148	120	9	3	—	33	43	11	—
30 to 34 percent	54	54	49	—	—	29	12	—	—	8
35 percent or more	18	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	90	90	65	—	—	—	15	11	—	8
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7	14.0	17.5	31.3	18.2	20.3	17.7	18.0
\$35,000 or more	1 036	1 036	879	—	11	58	197	130	43	171
Less than 20 percent	892	892	762	—	—	58	173	122	38	115
20 to 24 percent	90	90	82	—	—	—	24	—	—	52
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	42	42	23	—	11	—	—	8	—	4
Median	12.2	12.2	12.5	—	—	11.7	12.4	12.4	15.1	17.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Natrona County—Con.							Casper city, Natrona County		
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14.01	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3
Specified owner-occupied housing units	978	248	245	112	803	1 222	188	86	409	764
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	848	86	135	78	634	1 062	131	25	175	426
Less than \$300	27	6	15	4	4	27	8	12	26	54
\$300 to \$399	123	26	36	7	38	46	6	6	51	80
\$400 to \$499	149	5	42	29	94	99	50	—	82	96
\$500 to \$599	119	27	18	13	166	136	9	—	8	71
\$600 to \$799	298	22	24	17	221	322	38	7	8	73
\$800 to \$999	132	—	—	5	65	258	8	—	—	43
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	3	46	113	12	—	—	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	603	511	454	497	619	726	558	304	415	478
Not mortgaged	130	162	110	34	169	160	57	61	234	338
Less than \$100	10	22	4	8	8	9	9	—	35	7
\$100 to \$199	67	119	73	20	110	90	29	52	165	258
\$200 to \$299	34	21	33	6	51	31	19	9	34	73
\$300 to \$399	6	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	182	154	149	158	170	184	172	145	142	153
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	137	102	63	30	84	131	37	73	271	302
Less than 20 percent	34	43	28	13	25	30	13	44	104	101
20 to 24 percent	6	19	—	3	34	16	—	—	52	46
25 to 29 percent	34	—	6	—	4	13	4	—	12	36
30 to 34 percent	—	22	14	—	7	10	5	8	34	8
35 percent or more	57	18	10	12	14	57	15	21	69	104
Not computed	6	—	5	2	—	5	—	—	—	7
Median	28.8	22.1	25.8	21.7	22.5	32.0	31.5	18.9	23.0	25.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	307	99	116	27	212	195	23	9	122	145
Less than 20 percent	106	65	72	12	90	83	15	9	91	75
20 to 24 percent	73	15	16	9	56	38	—	—	31	33
25 to 29 percent	95	19	23	4	38	50	7	—	—	25
30 to 34 percent	12	—	5	—	7	15	1	—	—	7
35 percent or more	21	—	—	2	21	9	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.3	14.7	17.3	20.8	21.4	21.9	17.5	10.0	13.5	17.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	251	30	38	32	278	337	71	4	16	151
Less than 20 percent	157	30	38	26	174	162	50	4	16	119
20 to 24 percent	68	—	—	5	90	131	13	—	—	24
25 to 29 percent	26	—	—	—	10	37	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	1	4	7	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	12.5	10.0	11.9	18.0	20.2	16.0	10.0	15.6	11.2
\$50,000 or more	283	17	28	23	229	559	57	—	—	166
Less than 20 percent	258	17	28	23	204	446	45	—	—	154
20 to 24 percent	25	—	—	—	25	72	12	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median	13.2	10.0	10.8	13.5	12.9	15.3	10.0	—	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	382	252	159	78	168	323	74	494	328	1 059
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	55	24	50
\$100 to \$199	17	47	7	6	—	16	6	255	105	365
\$200 to \$299	115	80	45	31	37	92	3	101	137	271
\$300 to \$399	99	52	70	4	25	85	16	40	48	166
\$400 to \$499	58	42	5	8	56	38	6	34	—	94
\$500 to \$599	45	—	5	10	11	13	12	9	3	61
\$600 to \$749	41	—	—	—	6	19	6	—	—	8
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	7	28	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	7	17	27	19	26	25	17	—	11	44
Median (dollars)	343	276	314	263	451	359	440	183	234	228
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	76	102	93	18	35	95	9	296	214	403
Less than 20 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	32	13	78
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	15	34
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	3	—	11	—	42	56	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	56	11	37
35 percent or more	67	87	70	10	29	69	7	73	119	228
Not computed	9	10	19	3	6	15	2	—	—	17
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	39.3	50.0+	50.0+	27.7	41.4	38.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	89	57	39	26	36	88	22	108	71	368
Less than 20 percent	20	24	3	7	—	10	7	35	33	112
20 to 24 percent	43	16	15	6	17	8	2	25	7	60
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	22	—	8	31	82
30 to 34 percent	—	—	13	—	—	14	—	25	—	47
35 percent or more	11	17	—	1	9	26	—	15	—	44
Not computed	7	—	8	12	10	8	13	—	—	23
Median	22.4	21.4	24.2	20.0	23.8	30.0	15.8	23.8	21.8	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	125	70	12	22	58	69	31	90	32	204
Less than 20 percent	75	63	7	16	16	41	10	72	24	146
20 to 24 percent	50	7	—	2	25	7	9	9	5	22
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	7	17	10	9	3	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	8
Median	18.6	14.8	14.3	17.1	21.6	18.0	22.5	14.0	17.5	13.2
\$35,000 or more	92	23	15	12	39	71	12	—	11	84
Less than 20 percent	92	16	15	12	39	40	12	—	—	84
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	—
Median	12.9	10.0	10.0	16.3	12.0	11.2	12.2	—	—	10.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 14.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 101	1 487	1 552	684	1 004	2 074	973	—	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	614	1 251	1 138	335	548	1 536	843	—	—	—
Less than \$300	130	81	125	12	152	140	27	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	93	61	186	84	108	208	123	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	140	143	225	80	143	252	149	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	159	149	242	47	63	228	119	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	76	393	296	44	45	399	293	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	16	323	64	36	37	218	132	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	86	—	25	—	70	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	449	670	512	484	409	575	602	—	—	—
Not mortgaged	487	236	414	349	456	538	130	—	—	—
Less than \$100	22	—	24	36	37	8	10	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	384	139	349	251	369	317	67	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	65	97	33	46	50	199	34	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	8	3	—	14	6	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	13	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	152	187	150	145	155	185	182	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	282	204	344	200	329	371	137	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	136	35	134	75	138	123	34	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	33	22	22	35	45	81	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	17	7	37	20	46	26	34	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	23	15	19	13	42	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	73	119	132	48	58	124	57	—	—	—
Not computed	—	6	—	9	—	9	6	—	—	—
Median	20.8	38.4	27.2	22.9	22.9	23.6	28.8	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	433	350	585	228	416	488	307	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	293	123	287	181	305	254	106	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	61	116	135	20	45	103	73	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	53	54	137	7	45	48	95	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	14	19	8	—	69	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	43	7	12	21	14	21	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	22.2	20.2	10.6	13.7	19.6	23.3	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	205	377	384	129	141	593	251	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	190	162	326	99	119	450	157	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	113	14	17	15	98	68	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	92	34	13	7	28	26	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	10	10	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.3	21.2	15.3	11.7	10.0	13.4	18.3	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	181	556	239	127	118	622	278	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	181	506	228	121	118	590	253	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	50	11	—	—	26	25	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	11.9	10.0	10.8	10.0	11.6	13.1	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	449	1 106	745	377	473	653	363	—	—	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	58	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	38	79	60	86	21	44	11	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	144	373	233	142	131	171	115	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	82	224	218	85	156	157	99	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	131	227	93	44	106	115	45	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	27	34	78	10	27	62	45	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	28	80	21	—	—	46	41	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	9	—	—	5	36	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	19	15	35	10	27	22	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	331	310	327	260	361	362	342	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	178	265	207	150	96	170	63	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	15	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	21	11	7	7	21	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	28	16	23	—	23	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	30	34	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	134	164	103	101	58	121	54	—	—	—
Not computed	16	9	43	—	31	5	9	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	37.4	44.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	190	253	211	102	157	161	89	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	13	35	43	32	11	20	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	24	105	61	49	41	—	43	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	66	58	21	—	32	61	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	29	32	44	—	6	40	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	48	23	30	10	40	44	11	—	—	—
Not computed	10	—	—	—	6	5	7	—	—	—
Median	29.0	24.4	24.4	20.8	25.4	30.7	22.4	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	43	391	209	71	177	151	119	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	14	245	96	61	116	105	69	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	86	59	—	50	23	50	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	33	43	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	29	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	15	11	10	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	31.3	18.2	20.3	13.8	17.7	17.8	18.9	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	58	197	118	54	43	171	92	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	58	173	110	54	38	115	92	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	24	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	8	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median	11.7	12.4	12.8	11.0	15.1	17.0	12.9	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper city, Natrona County—Con.			Remainder of Natrona County						
	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	300	708	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	270	660	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	33	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$400 to \$499	72	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	79	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	55	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	31	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	538	768	—	—	—	—	—	375	—	1 125
Not mortgaged	30	48	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	4
Less than \$100	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$100 to \$199	17	10	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	4
\$200 to \$299	5	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	158	241	—	—	—	—	—	134	—	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	5	33	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
20 to 24 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	45.0	—	—	—	—	—	17.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	101	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Less than 20 percent	54	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	22	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	25.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124	239	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Less than 20 percent	107	103	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.9	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—
\$50,000 or more	70	363	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent	70	281	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	15.8	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	53	109	8	—	—	4	—	25	—	6
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
\$300 to \$399	11	39	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
\$400 to \$499	31	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$600 to \$749	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	468	388	875	—	—	488	—	326	—	575
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Not computed	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9	21	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	21	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	45.0	—	—	—	37.5	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Less than 20 percent	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.7	19.2	27.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.5
\$35,000 or more	11	40	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Less than 20 percent	11	27	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Natrona County—Con.									
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 13.02	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	Tract 14.02	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	5	248	245	17	—	112	321	503	514	188
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	5	86	135	—	—	78	199	364	402	131
Less than \$300	—	6	15	—	—	4	5	4	27	8
\$300 to \$399	—	26	36	—	—	7	31	5	44	6
\$400 to \$499	—	5	42	—	—	29	59	22	55	50
\$500 to \$599	—	27	18	—	—	13	34	87	76	9
\$600 to \$799	5	22	24	—	—	17	62	166	74	38
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	34	63	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	46	16	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Median (dollars)	675	511	454	—	—	497	510	688	599	558
Not mortgaged	—	162	110	17	—	34	122	139	112	57
Less than \$100	—	22	4	9	—	8	12	—	5	9
\$100 to \$199	—	119	73	—	—	20	90	93	80	29
\$200 to \$299	—	21	33	—	—	6	16	46	14	19
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	13	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	154	149	100—	—	158	141	173	165	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	102	63	—	—	30	58	79	98	37
Less than 20 percent	—	43	28	—	—	13	22	25	30	13
20 to 24 percent	—	19	—	—	—	3	5	29	16	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	13	4	13	4
30 to 34 percent	—	22	14	—	—	—	2	7	10	5
35 percent or more	—	18	10	—	—	12	16	14	29	15
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Median	—	22.1	25.8	—	—	21.7	25.8	22.5	26.2	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	99	116	—	—	27	137	111	122	23
Less than 20 percent	—	65	72	—	—	12	84	36	56	15
20 to 24 percent	—	15	16	—	—	9	37	37	29	—
25 to 29 percent	—	19	23	—	—	4	12	16	25	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	7	10	1
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	2	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	14.7	17.3	—	—	20.8	17.0	22.6	20.9	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	30	38	17	—	32	85	154	98	71
Less than 20 percent	—	30	38	17	—	26	68	67	59	50
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	83	31	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.5	10.0—	10.0—	—	11.9	14.0	20.6	16.9	16.0
\$50,000 or more	5	17	28	—	—	23	41	159	196	57
Less than 20 percent	5	17	28	—	—	23	39	134	165	45
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	—	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	10.0—	10.8	—	—	13.5	10.0—	13.0	14.3	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	19	252	159	11	—	78	138	115	214	66
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	14	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	6	47	7	11	—	6	17	—	7	—
\$200 to \$299	—	80	45	—	—	31	38	37	79	3
\$300 to \$399	—	52	70	—	—	4	33	14	46	16
\$400 to \$499	13	42	5	—	—	8	13	25	30	6
\$500 to \$599	—	—	5	—	—	10	10	—	13	12
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	7	6
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	17	27	—	—	19	18	26	25	17
Median (dollars)	457	276	314	155	—	263	302	338	341	394
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	13	102	93	7	—	18	20	35	62	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	13	87	70	7	—	10	14	29	55	7
Not computed	—	10	19	—	—	3	4	6	5	2
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	45.0	46.7	39.3	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	57	39	—	—	26	44	27	67	22
Less than 20 percent	—	24	3	—	—	7	11	—	10	7
20 to 24 percent	—	16	15	—	—	6	16	17	8	2
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	13	—	—	—	4	—	14	—
35 percent or more	—	17	—	—	—	1	5	—	5	—
Not computed	—	—	8	—	—	12	7	10	8	13
Median	—	21.4	24.2	—	—	20.0	22.3	22.5	27.6	15.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6	70	12	4	—	22	50	25	54	23
Less than 20 percent	6	63	7	4	—	16	21	8	32	10
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	—	—	2	13	—	7	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	11	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	10	3	2
Median	12.5	14.8	14.3	10.0—	—	17.1	20.4	19.7	17.0	20.3
\$35,000 or more	—	23	15	—	—	12	24	28	31	12
Less than 20 percent	—	16	15	—	—	12	22	28	13	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0—	10.0—	—	—	16.3	10.0—	11.5	12.9	12.2

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Notrona County	
		Total	Casper city
Occupied housing units	23 213	23 213	17 987
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	18	18	—
1985 to 1988	381	381	283
1980 to 1984	3 310	3 310	2 510
1970 to 1979	7 969	7 969	5 309
1960 to 1969	2 932	2 932	2 378
1950 to 1959	4 510	4 510	4 053
1940 to 1949	1 521	1 521	1 307
1939 or earlier	2 572	2 572	2 147
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	177	177	167
1 bedroom	2 077	2 077	1 840
2 bedrooms	5 904	5 904	4 422
3 bedrooms	8 698	8 698	6 340
4 bedrooms	4 812	4 812	3 991
5 or more bedrooms	1 545	1 545	1 227
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	23 149	23 149	17 956
Source of water, public system or private company	21 529	21 529	17 929
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 455	20 455	17 913
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	64	64	7
Owner-occupied housing units	26	26	7
Renter-occupied housing units	38	38	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	17 347	17 347	14 526
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	641	641	72
Electricity	3 798	3 798	2 679
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	44	44	13
All other fuels	1 360	1 360	674
No fuel used	23	23	23
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	1 027	1 027	893
1	7 230	7 230	5 815
2	9 145	9 145	7 173
3 or more	5 811	5 811	4 106
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	16 124	16 124	12 054
1989 to March 1990	1 982	1 982	1 490
1985 to 1988	4 459	4 459	3 403
1980 to 1984	2 389	2 389	1 588
1970 to 1979	3 955	3 955	2 740
1969 or earlier	3 339	3 339	2 833
Renter-occupied housing units	7 089	7 089	5 933
1989 to March 1990	4 083	4 083	3 380
1985 to 1988	2 353	2 353	1 976
1980 to 1984	317	317	271
1970 to 1979	267	267	239
1969 or earlier	69	69	67
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 272	1 272	885
Householder 65 years and over	4 470	4 470	3 780
Owner-occupied housing units	3 550	3 550	2 907
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	—
No telephone in unit	123	123	104
No vehicle available	623	623	560
Complete plumbing facilities	23 149	23 149	17 980
1.00 or less persons per room	22 828	22 828	17 765
1.01 or more persons per room	321	321	215
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	64	64	7
1.00 or less persons per room	57	57	—
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	7
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 743	38 743	40 137
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 732	19 732	19 697
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 756	2 756	2 041
Owner-occupied housing units	894	894	538
Renter-occupied housing units	1 862	1 862	1 503

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 129	13 129	10 946
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	9 051	9 051	7 665
Less than \$300	804	804	735
\$300 to \$399	1 165	1 165	1 004
\$400 to \$499	1 611	1 611	1 351
\$500 to \$599	1 468	1 468	1 206
\$600 to \$799	2 334	2 334	1 937
\$800 to \$999	1 200	1 200	1 088
\$1,000 to \$1,499	361	361	283
\$1,500 to \$1,999	61	61	44
\$2,000 or more	47	47	17
Median (dollars)	564	564	561
Not mortgaged	4 078	4 078	3 281
Less than \$100	264	264	187
\$100 to \$199	2 874	2 874	2 346
\$200 to \$299	803	803	654
\$300 to \$399	77	77	42
\$400 to \$499	27	27	27
\$500 or more	33	33	25
Median (dollars)	159	159	160
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	2 956	2 956	2 459
Less than 20 percent	1 092	1 092	900
20 to 24 percent	424	424	338
25 to 29 percent	268	268	228
30 to 34 percent	222	222	162
35 percent or more	901	901	789
Not computed	49	49	42
Median	24.3	24.3	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 850	3 850	3 212
Less than 20 percent	2 136	2 136	1 794
20 to 24 percent	761	761	618
25 to 29 percent	615	615	511
30 to 34 percent	169	169	142
35 percent or more	169	169	147
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.3	18.3	18.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 118	3 118	2 582
Less than 20 percent	2 192	2 192	1 820
20 to 24 percent	612	612	471
25 to 29 percent	257	257	247
30 to 34 percent	49	49	36
35 percent or more	8	8	8
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.8	15.7
\$50,000 or more	3 205	3 205	2 693
Less than 20 percent	2 917	2 917	2 475
20 to 24 percent	223	223	184
25 to 29 percent	17	17	16
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10
35 percent or more	30	30	—
Not computed	8	8	8
Median	11.6	11.6	11.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6 994	6 994	5 929
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	198	198	180
\$100 to \$199	1 113	1 113	1 006
\$200 to \$299	2 018	2 018	1 711
\$300 to \$399	1 551	1 551	1 303
\$400 to \$499	1 007	1 007	863
\$500 to \$599	403	403	347
\$600 to \$749	258	258	236
\$750 to \$999	93	93	79
\$1,000 or more	14	14	14
No cash rent	339	339	190
Median (dollars)	300	300	298
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	2 272	2 272	1 910
Less than 20 percent	137	137	133
20 to 24 percent	197	197	195
25 to 29 percent	198	198	188
30 to 34 percent	172	172	170
35 percent or more	1 389	1 389	1 094
Not computed	179	179	130
Median	44.9	44.9	41.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 925	1 925	1 641
Less than 20 percent	431	431	369
20 to 24 percent	480	480	400
25 to 29 percent	364	364	341
30 to 34 percent	222	222	193
35 percent or more	319	319	287
Not computed	109	109	51
Median	25.0	25.0	25.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 781	1 781	1 519
Less than 20 percent	1 111	1 111	952
20 to 24 percent	362	362	318
25 to 29 percent	148	148	120
30 to 34 percent	54	54	49
35 percent or more	16	16	15
Not computed	90	90	65
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7
\$35,000 or more	1 016	1 016	859
Less than 20 percent	872	872	742
20 to 24 percent	90	90	82
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	42	42	23
Median	12.0	12.0	12.3

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County
Occupied housing units	153	153
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	—	—
1980 to 1984	5	5
1970 to 1979	79	79
1960 to 1969	30	30
1950 to 1959	24	24
1940 to 1949	7	7
1939 or earlier	8	8
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	—	—
1 bedroom	13	13
2 bedrooms	81	81
3 bedrooms	31	31
4 bedrooms	22	22
5 or more bedrooms	6	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	153	153
Source of water, public system or private company	119	119
Sewage disposal, public sewer	111	111
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	106	106
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	19
Electricity	26	26
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—
All other fuels	2	2
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	20	20
1	74	74
2	35	35
3 or more	24	24
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	90	90
1989 to March 1990	8	8
1985 to 1988	42	42
1980 to 1984	25	25
1970 to 1979	8	8
1969 or earlier	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	63	63
1989 to March 1990	53	53
1985 to 1988	—	—
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	10	10
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	153	153
1.00 or less persons per room	147	147
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 456	29 456
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 059	10 059
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	56	56
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units	42	42

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Notrona County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	57	57
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	44	44
Less than \$300	8	8
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	19	19
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$799	11	11
\$800 to \$999	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	479	479
Not mortgaged	13	13
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	7
\$200 to \$299	6	6
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	196	196
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	21	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	4	4
25 to 29 percent	7	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	10	10
Not computed	—	—
Median	29.6	29.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	13	13
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	7
Less than 20 percent	6	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6
\$50,000 or more	23	23
Less than 20 percent	23	23
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	11.9	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	63	63
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	49	49
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	12	12
\$500 to \$599	—	—
\$600 to \$749	2	2
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	285	285
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	40	40
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	30	30
Not computed	10	10
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	13	13
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	2	2
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	23.0	23.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10	10
Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	2	2
Not computed	—	—
Median	13.1	13.1
\$35,000 or more	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
Occupied housing units	556	556	496
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	8	8	—
1985 to 1988	32	32	32
1980 to 1984	71	71	65
1970 to 1979	117	117	89
1960 to 1969	48	48	42
1950 to 1959	105	105	96
1940 to 1949	87	87	84
1939 or earlier	88	88	88
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	—	—	—
1 bedroom	65	65	62
2 bedrooms	145	145	136
3 bedrooms	138	138	100
4 bedrooms	152	152	144
5 or more bedrooms	56	56	54
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	556	556	496
Source of water, public system or private company	545	545	496
Sewage disposal, public sewer	541	541	496
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	442	442	395
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2	2	—
Electricity	107	107	101
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	5	5	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	36	36	36
1	205	205	177
2	170	170	151
3 or more	145	145	132
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	308	308	271
1989 to March 1990	66	66	46
1985 to 1988	95	95	89
1980 to 1984	23	23	20
1970 to 1979	89	89	85
1969 or earlier	35	35	31
Renter-occupied housing units	248	248	225
1989 to March 1990	150	150	135
1985 to 1988	71	71	65
1980 to 1984	27	27	25
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	59	59	58
Householder 65 years and over	18	18	17
Owner-occupied housing units	18	18	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	556	556	496
1.00 or less persons per room	506	506	447
1.01 or more persons per room	50	50	49
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 168	29 168	29 708
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 651	16 651	16 457
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	167	167	148
Owner-occupied housing units	45	45	37
Renter-occupied housing units	122	122	111

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	245	245	231
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	189	189	176
Less than \$300	11	11	11
\$300 to \$399	39	39	34
\$400 to \$499	65	65	59
\$500 to \$599	34	34	34
\$600 to \$799	40	40	38
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	476	476	479
Not mortgaged	56	56	55
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	55	55	55
\$200 to \$299	1	1	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	142	142	142
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	58	58	56
Less than 20 percent	24	24	24
20 to 24 percent	1	1	—
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7
30 to 34 percent	9	9	8
35 percent or more	17	17	17
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.9	27.9	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	88	88	82
Less than 20 percent	37	37	35
20 to 24 percent	28	28	24
25 to 29 percent	16	16	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	21.3	21.3	21.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	71	71	65
Less than 20 percent	60	60	54
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	11	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.8	13.8	14.2
\$50,000 or more	28	28	28
Less than 20 percent	28	28	28
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.5	11.5	11.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	245	245	225
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	36	36	36
\$200 to \$299	102	102	99
\$300 to \$399	17	17	5
\$400 to \$499	32	32	29
\$500 to \$599	41	41	39
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	7	7	7
No cash rent	10	10	10
Median (dollars)	248	248	243
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	100	100	100
Less than 20 percent	18	18	18
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7
25 to 29 percent	23	23	23
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	52	52	52
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	36.0	36.0	36.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	84	84	69
Less than 20 percent	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent	22	22	12
25 to 29 percent	29	29	26
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8
Not computed	10	10	10
Median	25.3	25.3	25.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9	9	5
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent	2	2	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.5	19.5	17.5
\$35,000 or more	52	52	51
Less than 20 percent	45	45	44
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.7	16.7	16.8

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Notrono County	
		Total	Casper city
Occupied housing units	22 917	22 917	17 739
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	18	18	—
1985 to 1988	358	358	260
1980 to 1984	3 274	3 274	2 478
1970 to 1979	7 879	7 879	5 247
1960 to 1969	2 897	2 897	2 349
1950 to 1959	4 447	4 447	3 999
1940 to 1949	1 487	1 487	1 274
1939 or earlier	2 557	2 557	2 132
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	177	177	167
1 bedroom	2 067	2 067	1 833
2 bedrooms	5 838	5 838	4 365
3 bedrooms	8 590	8 590	6 260
4 bedrooms	4 717	4 717	3 902
5 or more bedrooms	1 528	1 528	1 212
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	22 853	22 853	17 708
Source of water, public system or private company	21 234	21 234	17 681
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 164	20 164	17 665
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	64	64	7
Owner-occupied housing units	26	26	7
Renter-occupied housing units	38	38	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	17 109	17 109	14 325
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	639	639	72
Electricity	3 745	3 745	2 632
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	44	44	13
All other fuels	1 357	1 357	674
No fuel used	23	23	23
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	1 022	1 022	888
1	7 134	7 134	5 747
2	9 059	9 059	7 102
3 or more	5 702	5 702	4 002
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	15 933	15 933	11 890
1989 to March 1990	1 930	1 930	1 450
1985 to 1988	4 392	4 392	3 342
1980 to 1984	2 381	2 381	1 581
1970 to 1979	3 910	3 910	2 699
1969 or earlier	3 320	3 320	2 818
Renter-occupied housing units	6 984	6 984	5 849
1989 to March 1990	4 018	4 018	3 330
1985 to 1988	2 323	2 323	1 952
1980 to 1984	307	307	261
1970 to 1979	267	267	239
1969 or earlier	69	69	67
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 249	1 249	863
Householder 65 years and over	4 452	4 452	3 763
Owner-occupied housing units	3 532	3 532	2 890
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	8	—
No telephone in unit	123	123	104
No vehicle available	623	623	560
Complete plumbing facilities	22 853	22 853	17 732
1.00 or less persons per room	22 548	22 548	17 532
1.01 or more persons per room	305	305	200
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	64	64	7
1.00 or less persons per room	57	57	—
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	7
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 845	38 845	40 256
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 717	19 717	19 674
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 688	2 688	1 992
Owner-occupied housing units	867	867	519
Renter-occupied housing units	1 821	1 821	1 473

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Casper, WY MSA	Natrona County	
		Total	Casper city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12 981	12 981	10 812
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	8 944	8 944	7 571
Less than \$300	796	796	727
\$300 to \$399	1 148	1 148	992
\$400 to \$499	1 584	1 584	1 330
\$500 to \$599	1 453	1 453	1 191
\$600 to \$799	2 294	2 294	1 899
\$800 to \$999	1 200	1 200	1 088
\$1,000 to \$1,499	361	361	283
\$1,500 to \$1,999	61	61	44
\$2,000 or more	47	47	17
Median (dollars)	564	564	561
Not mortgaged	4 037	4 037	3 241
Less than \$100	264	264	187
\$100 to \$199	2 834	2 834	2 306
\$200 to \$299	802	802	654
\$300 to \$399	77	77	42
\$400 to \$499	27	27	27
\$500 or more	33	33	25
Median (dollars)	160	160	161
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	2 932	2 932	2 437
Less than 20 percent	1 075	1 075	883
20 to 24 percent	423	423	338
25 to 29 percent	268	268	228
30 to 34 percent	221	221	162
35 percent or more	896	896	784
Not computed	49	49	42
Median	24.3	24.3	24.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 785	3 785	3 153
Less than 20 percent	2 110	2 110	1 770
20 to 24 percent	745	745	606
25 to 29 percent	599	599	495
30 to 34 percent	169	169	142
35 percent or more	162	162	140
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	18.2	18.2	18.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 072	3 072	2 542
Less than 20 percent	2 157	2 157	1 791
20 to 24 percent	612	612	471
25 to 29 percent	246	246	236
30 to 34 percent	49	49	36
35 percent or more	8	8	8
Not computed	-	-	-
Median	15.8	15.8	15.7
\$50,000 or more	3 192	3 192	2 680
Less than 20 percent	2 904	2 904	2 462
20 to 24 percent	223	223	184
25 to 29 percent	17	17	16
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10
35 percent or more	30	30	-
Not computed	8	8	8
Median	11.6	11.6	11.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	6 890	6 890	5 845
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	198	198	180
\$100 to \$199	1 101	1 101	994
\$200 to \$299	1 979	1 979	1 675
\$300 to \$399	1 539	1 539	1 303
\$400 to \$499	1 004	1 004	863
\$500 to \$599	382	382	328
\$600 to \$749	258	258	236
\$750 to \$999	93	93	79
\$1,000 or more	7	7	7
No cash rent	329	329	180
Median (dollars)	300	300	299
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	2 242	2 242	1 880
Less than 20 percent	137	137	133
20 to 24 percent	190	190	188
25 to 29 percent	190	190	180
30 to 34 percent	172	172	170
35 percent or more	1 374	1 374	1 079
Not computed	179	179	130
Median	44.9	44.9	41.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999	1 887	1 887	1 618
Less than 20 percent	418	418	356
20 to 24 percent	470	470	400
25 to 29 percent	361	361	341
30 to 34 percent	220	220	193
35 percent or more	319	319	287
Not computed	99	99	41
Median	25.1	25.1	25.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 777	1 777	1 519
Less than 20 percent	1 111	1 111	952
20 to 24 percent	360	360	318
25 to 29 percent	146	146	120
30 to 34 percent	54	54	49
35 percent or more	16	16	15
Not computed	90	90	65
Median	17.6	17.6	17.7
\$35,000 or more	984	984	828
Less than 20 percent	847	847	718
20 to 24 percent	90	90	82
25 to 29 percent	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-
Not computed	42	42	23
Median	12.0	12.0	12.3

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Casper, WY MSA	61 226	15.8	29 082	16.4	CASPER CITY, NATRONA COUNTY—Con.				
NATRONA COUNTY					Tract 8 (pt.)	3 550	14.5	1 737	16.1
Total	61 226	15.8	29 082	16.4	Tract 9 (pt.)	8 020	12.1	3 193	12.8
Casper city	46 742	12.5	21 700	12.9	Tract 10 (pt.)	4 474	15.1	1 607	14.8
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN NATRONA COUNTY					Tract 11 (pt.)	5	—	5	—
Tract 1	980	13.5	811	14.3	Tract 12 (pt.)	/	—	—	—
Tract 2	2 115	12.3	1 288	12.0	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	5	—	3	—
Tract 4	4 154	10.4	1 897	11.3	Tract 15 (pt.)	1 366	12.4	543	14.4
Tract 5	7 094	11.2	3 135	11.2	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	2 589	16.3	849	16.5
Tract 6	6 409	10.7	2 815	11.1	Tract 16.02 (pt.)	5	40.0	5	20.0
Tract 8	3 554	14.5	1 741	16.0	REMAINDER OF NATRONA COUNTY				
Tract 9	8 087	12.2	3 224	12.8	Tract 1 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 10	4 533	15.3	1 638	15.0	Tract 2 (pt.)	16	—	12	—
Tract 11	2 068	14.4	1 069	15.3	Tract 4 (pt.)	13	23.1	2	50.0
Tract 12	1 733	15.6	864	15.2	Tract 5 (pt.)	—	—	—	—
Tract 14.01	1 025	41.2	512	41.6	Tract 6 (pt.)	247	12.6	108	13.0
Tract 15	4 203	13.6	1 681	14.5	Tract 8 (pt.)	4	—	4	—
Tract 16.01	5 343	25.2	2 050	30.0	Tract 9 (pt.)	67	16.4	31	16.1
Tract 16.02	1 113	32.7	863	31.3	Tract 10 (pt.)	59	27.1	31	22.6
CASPER CITY, NATRONA COUNTY					Tract 11 (pt.)	2 063	14.4	1 064	15.4
Tract 1 (pt.)	980	13.5	811	14.3	Tract 12 (pt.)	1 733	15.6	864	15.2
Tract 2 (pt.)	2 099	12.4	1 276	12.1	Tract 13.01	142	13.4	102	15.7
Tract 3	3 824	12.0	2 414	11.9	Tract 13.02	170	13.5	482	15.8
Tract 4 (pt.)	4 141	10.4	1 895	11.3	Tract 14.01 (pt.)	1 020	41.4	509	41.8
Tract 5 (pt.)	7 094	11.2	3 135	11.2	Tract 14.02	2 251	46.0	976	42.8
Tract 6 (pt.)	6 162	10.7	2 707	11.0	Tract 15 (pt.)	2 837	14.2	1 138	14.6
Tract 7	2 428	14.3	1 520	15.7	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	2 754	33.7	1 201	39.5
					Tract 16.02 (pt.)	1 108	32.7	858	31.4

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970* and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Wyoming

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.0
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.5
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 03 <input type="radio"/> 04 <input type="radio"/> 05 <input type="radio"/> 06 <input type="radio"/> 07 <input type="radio"/> 08 <input type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/> 23 <input type="radio"/> 24 <input type="radio"/> 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 <input type="radio"/> 27 <input type="radio"/> 28 <input type="radio"/> 29 <input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31 <input type="radio"/> 32 <input type="radio"/> 33 <input type="radio"/> 34 <input type="radio"/> 35 <input type="radio"/> 36 <input type="radio"/> 37 <input type="radio"/> 38 <input 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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes**, **active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes**, **service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td><input type="radio"/></td></tr> </table>		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Aleut <input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API <input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="checkbox"/> First form <input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Cont'n <input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <input type="checkbox"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="checkbox"/> For migrant workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="checkbox"/> LR <input type="checkbox"/> TC <input type="checkbox"/> Q <input type="checkbox"/> JA <input type="checkbox"/> JIC 1 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F <input type="checkbox"/> RE <input type="checkbox"/> I/T <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MV <input type="checkbox"/> ED <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> P0 <input type="checkbox"/> P3 <input type="checkbox"/> P6 <input type="checkbox"/> P1 <input type="checkbox"/> P4 <input type="checkbox"/> IA <input type="checkbox"/> JIC 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P2 <input type="checkbox"/> P5 <input type="checkbox"/> SM F. Cov. <input type="checkbox"/> 1b <input type="checkbox"/> 1a <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> H1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 - ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
 - ☐ No — Skip to H24a
- Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____ (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____	
		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ \$
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

- Household relationship
- Sex
- Race
- Age
- Marital status
- Hispanic origin

Housing

- Number of units in structure
- Number of rooms in unit
- Tenure—owned or rented
- Value of home or monthly rent
- Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
- Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

- Social characteristics:*
- Education—enrollment and attainment
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
- Ancestry
- Language spoken at home
- Migration (residence in 1985)
- Disability
- Fertility
- Veteran status
- Economic characteristics:*
- Labor force
- Occupation, industry, and class of worker
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work experience in 1989
- Income in 1989
- Year last worked

Housing

- Year moved into residence
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Telephone in unit
- Vehicles available
- Heating fuel
- Source of water and method of sewage disposal
- Year structure built
- Condominium status
- Farm residence
- Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

CB/Bureau of the Census Library



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